Nothing is as, exciting as the exploration of Man's past. And nothing is more fascinating than filling in the blank spots in our history,

One can almost say that the whole thing started with Heinrich Schliemann, the amateur archeologist who, as a young boy, devoured Homer's Iliad and who refused to come to terms with the contention that the battle for Troy sprang from a poet's imagination.

Schliemann searched for and discover-

The Hamburg journalist Gerd von Hassler seized upon a much more important event in world history, namely the Great Flood with which God, according to the Bible, punished Man for his sins and destroyed all life on earch with one exception: Nonh and the inhabitants of his Ark.

Hassier is convinced that this Flood is not a figment of the imagination. After all, some 80,000 publications in 72 languages deal with this subject.

The journalist's studies are based on the writings of antiquity, above all the Gligamesch Epic (he was a Sumarian king in the period between 2750 and

Schliemann's son Paul, the researcher Otto Muck (Alles über Atlantis -Everything About Atlantis - published by Econ Verlag) and the American Charles Berlitz (The Bermuda Triangle) are convinced that the Flood took place 10,000 years ago when the earth's axis shifted by almost 25 degrees. The basic elements fire and water merged into a deadly chaos, destroying all life in wide

Many scientists today suspect that a huge planetoid hit our earth at that time. arrives at the conclusion that Noah mained in the memory of Mankind be- Atlantic in his vessel.

100

BIBLICAL HISTORY

Noah's Ark actually crossed the Atlantic, researcher thinks

cause Noah - or whatever his name might have been - survived."

How was it possible for a man to escape this world-wide catastrophe? Hassler is firmly convinced that Noah had a

He bases his contention on the Bible's description of the Ark, which goes as follows: "A box with a window on top and a door in the side."

If we translate window with hatch and imagine that all hatches were tightly closed (say with tar) except for a very manhole, the whole thing becomes feasible.

According to Herr von Hassler, "The door in the side corresponds to the gunports in naval vessels and to loading hatches in merchant ships. Only deepsea vessels with several decks are equipped with such hatches. And exactly this is what God ordered Noah to build: a triple-decker of close to 4,000 tons

Even several thousand years later, the sea-going Phoenicians could only dream of such a vessel.

"This means," writes Hassler, "that the survivors of the Flood handed down to their descendents a technical and nautical knowledge which future generations no longer had, but which was preserved as a myth through the ages." He Says Hassler: "This Flood has re- would have had no trouble crossing the

A similarly fascinating speculation was put forward by the controversial Erich von Däniken in his theory whereby Moses' scrolls were housed in a radar installation.

Old Indian legends in both South and North America repeatedly speak of the white, bearded gods who had come from across the sea.

According to Däniken they came from the stars while Hassler believes that they simply came from "overseas." He seeks confirmation for his views in lingulstic and cultural similarities.

Thus, for instance, the Germanic god Wotan - always accompanied by a snake - suddenly appears among the Maya Indians in southern Mexico as Uotan. And how, von Hassler asks, can one explain the similarities between the buildings of the Sumarians, the Egyptians and the Mayas?

Hassler's thesis about Noah's crossing of the Atlantic also explains certain similarities between the language of the Mayas and the Greek of antiquity. "There must be limits to coincidence." says von Hassler.

Nigel Davis is much more cautious in his book "Before Columbus Came".

Replying to the contention that South America was populated by people from the South Pacific, he writes: "The presence of a handful of Polynesian words which vaguely correspond to one of the such coincidental facts.

From the Gilgamesch Epic Had deduces where the Ark made its know According to the Epic, the surviva lived "far away at the mouth of man But where were those rivers?

Von Hassler explores all possibilities and the only convincing answer for in which tallies with the duration of the voyage and many other factors, is the Amazon River. He believes that the theory is borne out by the fact that when crossing the Atlantic, Thor Have dahl's Ra II was driven towards the Amazon by the Northeast Trades.

Hassler's interpretation is quite interpretation resting. After the destruction of the to canic island continent Atlantis and the resulting disastrous Flood, the Allasi was for a long time covered by a her layer of brimstone. According to Must this light mass with a thickness of some 60 metres floated on the North Atlanti

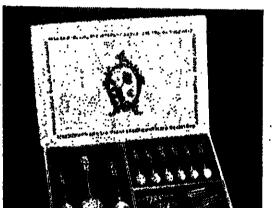
As a result, the ferryman mention! in the Gilgamesch Epic could very a have been in a position to guide all bottomed ship across the bring'r layer which would have preventely major wave formation in the Atlantic

He could thus have taken Gilgams. to the place where his sea-going for bears — the white gods — had on: landed with their big sailing vessels.

It is, according to von Hassler, to the people who landed in South America that we owe the highly developed civil sations of the South American Indians.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 2 April 1973)

Gerd von Hassler: Noahs Weg zum Amazons. published by Verlagsgesellschaft R. Glöss + Co



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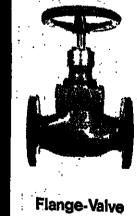
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In an open society discussion must be

2,000-year old languages of South And rica is not much to go by." And much of Hassler's evidence is based a such coincidental facts.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 18 September 1977 Sixteenth Year - No. 805 - By air C 20725 C

New balance needed in face of terrorist threat



It is still too early even to hazard a Lguess as to the mark that escalating terrorist brutality and a brand of terror that increasingly defies rational political explanation will make on State and society in this country.

Paradoxically enough, the very origins and continued existence of urban terrorism are due in no small measure to the fact that this country boasts one of the most open and democratic systems there could possibly be.

One need hardly explain why an open society is specially vulnerable to acts of violence. The culprit has at his disposal all the facilities we treasure, and rightly so, as freedom from excessive government regimentation.

Free from excessive government intervention in the conduct of his daily af-fairs, the terrorist is at liberty to seek refuge behind society's scale of values in order to snipe at these very values.

This country can pfide itself on enjoying the greatest degree of constitutional freedom a German State has ever boasted. Bonn chose to opt for constitutional liberties because Germans had just undergone an era in which the totalitarian State had reached rock bottom.

Basic rights of the individual are constitutionally guaranteed and the system of government is run on federal lines with a view to forestalling excessive resort to authority even though government may prove less effective as a re-

Yet this country has proved extremely effective, which will have come as a surprise to sceptics, while others may feel it demonstrates how right we were to place our trust in democracy.

It is fair, to assume that in the long run our system of democratic government will not even be shaken by the activities of politically-motivated advocates of violence as long, as people in this country retain confidence in and loyalty towards democracy.

It is substantially more difficult to see why our open society can have given rise to terrorism. Maybe by virtue of the very fact that it spurns both violence and authority?

In an open society, groups that are sold on certain ideological notions and fascinated by certain higher objectives to which, they feel, State and society must be subordinated, will tend to feel that the prevailing system is decadent, boring and deserving of a swift and violent

held and support canvassed. It is extremely difficult to set change in motion, especially sweeping changes of a specific

The more radical the objectives, the more difficult it is to gain support, with the result that before long a number of firebrands will try to cut the Gordian knot by resorting to violence.

Having failed to mobilise mass support, they are branded as outsiders, and since they seem likely to remain so they decide to make a virtue out of necessity and heighten their outsider status by resorting to terrorism.

In other words, the open society will tend to spawn desperadoes by virtue of the very fact that it affords protection from an extremist takeover and subordination to radical objectives.

What is more, the more starkly the general feeling of prosperity and wellbeing stands in contrast to the emotional tenor of the extremists, the more likely an open society is to spawn despe-

This, then, is the state of affairs that has led to the situation with which we are now confronted. We must redouble vernment and its agencies, while at the same time taking care to ensure that the open society does not pass a point of no return at which the State forfeits its le-

Terrorism must be dealt with, but not by sacrificing the values that make an open society what it is. We must not allow terrorist provocation to make the accusations the urban guerrillas level at society self-fulfilling prophecies.

A new balance must be established in the face of threat, a balance recently defined as follows by Neue Zürcher Zei-

"There may be more deaths but the State need not collapse as a result. Confidence in a system of government that enjoys majority support in the country at large entails a twofold determination.

"While there must be no question of premature restrictions on basic rights people must also be prepared to accept genuinely necessary measures to maintain public security without immediately prophesying that the writing is on the wall for liberal democracy in the Federal Republic of Germany."

In the context: of continual endeayours to strike a balance the way this country is viewed by its European neigh-

IN THIS ISSUE

HOME AFFAIRS "Struggle for a slice of the world-wide economic cake is. getting more competitive

TERRORISM The democratic State is limited in its powers

TECHNOLOGY Page 7 All the latest in sight and sound : at the Berlin radio show

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and state secretary Andreas von Schöler of the Interior Ministry (from right to left) are seen on the government front bench in the Bundestag on 8 September as the House observed two minutes' silence as a mark of respect to the men who lost their lives in the terrorist abduction of employers' leader Hanns-Martin Schlayer.

tacking democratic forces in this coun-Views and reactions voiced by neightry, specifically including Bonn's Lib-Lab houring European countries can prove coalition of Social and Free Democrats, helpful; they can also bedevil relations netween countries for far too long. giving rise to anxiety and alarm.

Take, for instance, what has proved a far from uncommon French viewpoint on terrorist violence in this country. A number of French commentators are talking in terms of a sick society at long last testifying to its inner contradictions.

This country's democratic government is smugly made out to be virtually on a par with its urban guerrillas. The extreme power of the State is contrasted with extreme radicals or even "advocates of progress" who are at war with the

The French really must have felt this country to have been an intolerable burden as long as it appeared to be a smoothly-running, unruffled and powerful democracy. The discovery that society in this country too has its ills must have come as a relief; it certainly comes as a change from bad news about

Le Monde has been particularly keen to throw stones at this country. This is hardly surprising, since the prestigious Paris newspaper is no longer as independent in editorial opinion as it once was.

It now backs the Union of the Left,

Scientists discuss structure of

All universities in Europe

PUGWASH CONFERENCE

should be European in their

outlook, say experts

300 delegates attend this :: !

Amateur athletics World Cup

🚃 may become a regular event 🔠

year's discussions in Munichal Enthant

SPORT: 15 Sept. Tell of the Page 15

EDUCATION

matter at Hamburg symposium

France's electoral alliance of Socialists and Communists, and appears to be at-SCIENCE

Herr Voigt claims that if such a distorted view of the situation in this country is allowed to predominate there can no longer be any question of left-wing criticism in a spirit of solidarity and internationalism.

by way of an alibi.
Attacking Bonn, then, is intended to

provide an alibi for pretensions to save

democracy in France by advocating coo-

affairs has come in for criticism, criti-

cism which, it is only fair to add, has

not gone unmentioned in the columns

Le Monde recently printed a letter

from Karsten Voigt, a former leader of

the SPD Young Socialists and now a So-

cial Democrat who represents a Frank-

furt constituency in the Bonn Bundes-

the Bonn government in terms of Sta-

lin's hateful catchphrase "social fas-

cism." Social fascism was originally

Communist jargon for the policies pur-

sued by German Social Democrats be-

Karsten Volgt is indignant that the

term should still be used to justify, al-

belt indirectly, murders, kidnappings and

If French left-wingers really are con-

vinced, Voigt argues, that Social Dem-

ocracy in this country is a precursor of

fascism, then the prospects look omi-

nous for European integration, for Fran-

co-Federal Republic ties and for the la-

bour movement in Europe as a whole."

bomb raids in this country.

Voigt objects to French criticism of

Even in France this interpretation of

peration with the Communists.

of Le Monde.

fore the war.

Continued distortion would merely testify to the reawakening of soi-disant left-wing but in effect nationalist prejudice in France.

True enough, the situation in France seems unlikely to lend this country

Continued on page 3. The street

Struggle for a slice of the world-wide economic cake is getting more competitive

Le Figuto recently noted that Europe is going to have to learn to rely less than it has done in the past on this country as the economic backbone of the European Community.

The German economic miracle is now no more than a fond memory, the Paris newspaper editorialised, and the Federal Republic of Germany is increasingly coming to resemble its neighbours.

The points of similarity, the French leader-writer claimed, include lack of mobility on the part of the labour force. inciplent disgruntlement on the part of the trade unions and demoralisation on the part of the employers.

Is this a totally inaccurate assessment? Certainly not inasmuch as it pinpoints a sense of disappointment that this country has so far failed to wrest itself and others from the clutches of a slough of economic despond.

This disappointment is deep-seated. Both at home and abroad people have grown accustomed to regarding this country as a model of steady economic growth, full employment and, in international terms, tolerable rates of inflation.

Here in this country these paremeters have been rated the normal economic state of affairs. No one seems willing to accept the idea that it might actually have been exceptional and that the going has been so casy in recent years that people have come to regard too

Panic reactions here and there occur as a result. "Changing the system" is no longer a mere revolutionary catchphrase; larger sections of a wider public start to call for sweeping changes. Above all, government action is called for in increasingly urgent tones.

Calls such as these are, of course, illogical from the putative outset. Economic recovery surely necessitates carefully nurturing the economic factors that have

served the country so well in the past. What is more, the government cannot hand out more than the economy yields. Indeed, in a country which is as dependent on exports as our own, the yardstick of handout potential is not economic performance, but export sales.

What advocates of drastic action and panaceas of one kind or another invariably tend to forget is that this country is still much better off than others, so the higher levels of output, exports and whatever which the Federal Republic of Germany has achieved in the past are

still delivering the goods.
Were people only prepared to compare this country's economic position with that of its neighbours, they might also appreciate that Bonn cannot in the long term remain the exception rather than the rule when its neighbours are permanently in a less enviable economic

The crucial fact, however, is that we are probably not merely undergoing the vicissitudes of economic ups and downs for which this country ought, in theory, to be better prepared than in the past.
When not even the United States

commands sufficient economic power to start the world's wheels turning again something different must have hap-

ened. We are, in fact, currently experiencing an intensified struggle for the distribution of economic spoils between the



various parts of the world. The 1973/74 oil crisis in the wake of the Yom Kippur War was no more than symptomatic of this struggle.

This struggle for a fair share of the world's economic potential involves both commodities and energy on the one hand and the proceeds of gainfully employed labour on the other.

For the duration of this struggle the factors that govern the world economy will no longer be measurable solely in terms of economic cycles because, fundamentally, they are political in nature.

In the industrialised countries this political dispute has immediate economic consequences. It is not merely a matter of swift structural changes resulting in capacity not being fully utilised.

It will necessitate a completely new process with every technological leash being strained to maintain output at less expense and by dint of less labour and to do so with a view to making manufactured goods more competitive.

The struggle for a slice of the cake will clearly be a struggle to prove more competitive, and if, as seems more than likely, this will prove the case, we shall have to accustom ourselves to living with a higher level of unemployment than has been customary in decades of virtually full employment.

People are reluctant to face up to this particular fact, and not only because it entails a number of unpleasant consequences, but also because the powers that be are afraid of having to tell people they will have to lower their expec-

Gone are the days when the pundits were proud to be the harbingers of unpalatable truths.

A number of truths can nonetheless be told. If a substantial proportion of the labour force is permanently unemployed (the jobless need not always be the same people, of course), then a larger share of what the employed earn (or of the domestic product per se) must be set aside for the jobless.

This is bound to have repercussions on the terms trade unions can expect to negotiate for their members - even though the unions may be rejuctant to accept the fact.

As for deductions, welfare contributions are sure to increase. But they can only be increased further if the State forgoes higher taxation for purposes of general expenditure.

Contrary to what is generally claimed. the State is going to have to cut back its spending to the necessary minimum.

A number of welfare considerations also arise, particularly in the family context. Is it fair for both husband and wife to go out to work merely to maintain living standards when the breadwinners in other families are obliged to draw unWhat is more, greater mobility of bour seems likely to become india able. No longer can people supply earn a living in one locality all

Smaller-scale redistribution of the has frequently been undertaken in h past. Take, for instance, letning schemes in the course of which he miners were taught motor industry b des. Instances of such mobility tends be forgotten.

There remains a further, far me complex sector: unemployment and young people. Everyone is agreed to something must be done and done is to combat youth unemployment.

In order to ensure equality of one tunity for all in future, youngsten au at least be given preferential treatment inasmuch as career training facilities placed at their disposal.

Yet here too psychological and acq problems arise. In the past it has det been noted that educational distant tages are a handicap in later life.

The conclusion reached, however, u that a good education and career to ing would necessarily assure the mo ents of improved social standing.

In all probability not everyone can tomatically expect any longer to be employment in keeping with his or be education or career qualifications.

At all events the ideas of social pair lege accruing from better education no no longer prove accurate.

So education must be viewed as a asset in itself, whereas actual emphiment will depend on the state of the market at any given time. Mobility w certainly be required.

This is not to say that solutions at already available, but surely it is about time the decision-makers were seen k be devoting thought to the decision that lie in store.::

(Dor Tagosspiegel,: 4 September 1971)

Battle on three fronts against joblessness

he main topic of debate in the Bundestag following the summer recess is as urgent as it is confusing. It concerns a large-scale economic and finance programme.

Proposals in this connection are as umerous as they are varied, and the final decisions are still uncertain notwithstanding intensive preparation.

All in all, a classical situation of confusion prevails - a confusion which has proved to be a maze even for experts, let alone the man-in-the-street.

This state of affairs is not least due to the fact that our politicians are bent on a campaign on several fronts. They want to combat unemployment while at the same time achieving social effects and doing justice to the exigencies of foreign

Due to the latest unsatisfactory statistical data the fight against unemwaged along three lines; by tax relief for business (aimed at releasing funds for investment), by fiscally unburdening the consumer (aimed at promoting demand) and by government measures.

 The first objective is to be served by better depreciation facilities for capital goods and in connection with research programmes as well! as by a limited tax relief under the Stability Law. which would benefit business through corporate taxation.

But such measures would be more

likely to serve the second objective, namely to provide relief for the consumer at large; in other words, the mass of wage earners and tax-payers. This purnose would be achieved by increasing the basic tax-free amount and the taxfree portion of the Christmas bonus,

Government measures would include the additional employment of civil servants and the lowering of the pensionable age as well as the granting of more development aid in the hopes o stepped up orders from the recipien countries, as well as additional invest. ment, programmes by government (Redoral, state and municipal).

Each of these major proposals under discussion has its underlying motives in the realm of social policy. Tax reliefeis to endow the Soziale Marktwirtschaft (Free Market : Economy) with more всоре, сопа навивали револенде от огранев.

"Left" groupings suspect that this is intended to add to the privileges of high earners. These "leftists" want to provide above all relief for the incomes of the masses in order to achieve a more equitable distribution of wealth

It is furthermore obvious that the same elements favour government interthe water have a trial

And finally, there are foreign policy considerations at stake. Above all the United States has for some time been pressing Bonn to give booster shots to the economy priority over monetary 5

The strong deutschmark has been thorn in the flesh of other industrialist nations; and this might account for to tain anti-German tendencies that has made themselves felt latterly.

A more inflationary policy - in would amount to forgoing certain is revenues while at the same time ster? ing up state; expenditures - would doubtless improve the atmosphere * tween the Federal Republic of Gemin and its partners.

Although the meshing of economic finance, social, and foreign policy work powdoubt the appropriate, it is extremely difficult to win such a war on seven fronts, at me to dispression de ded i il

. !! Economic, pragmatism, financial por or all all Continued on pages list be

ार्ग **भी** काल है। स्थान है। से

The German Tribung Publishen: Friedrich, Retnecke, Editori-Chet, O' Heinz: Editor: Alexander Artibony, English leright aud-editor, Henry P. Sandera. — Distribution Manage Georgine von Pittign, Advertising Manager Pet Beschmann. Variation is the list No. 15 with the list in the list Advertising retes list No. 12 - Annual subscription DM 36.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlegedruckers Harrison DM 10 burg-Blowkenese. Distributed in Ithe USA by MALINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street, New York No. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUMS reprint a published, in, cooperation with the addictal sent of leading neverpepers of the Faderal Republic of German, They are complete trenslations of the original additional powers stridged nor editorially redrated. THE GERMAN TRIBUME 1860 7 published 1 questions 1919 supplementations of the original additional properties.

inator that will have to be found. Heinzgünter Kiein Management of the

DEVELOPMENT AID

SPD faces a tough choice on aid policy

by the principle of eliminating hunger

and poverty in the world, of defending

A thousand million people are leading

a life of utter poverty and misery today.

Children become mentally defective

shortly after birth because the lack of

protein in their food means that the

SPD politicians in government office

are fully aware of the gravity of this si-

tuation. But they also have to consider

whether the proposals and demands

being made in some quarters can be re-alised in practical, political terms.

A paper on development aid is now

being worked out and will be presented

to the party delegates at the party con-

ference in Hamburg in November. They

The tecent forum in Wiesbaden did

not come up with definite proposals or

point out a clear direction for the future.

Certainly possibilities were looked into

and outlined. Policies can only be put

into practice when they are supported

There seems to be a lack of awareness

among people in this country that the

ald given to underdeveloped countries is

Sacrifices will have to pay made to

repared to make them in the present

This much is clear: to ensure the con-

linuing supply of vital raw materials and

to protect our presentand future labour

markets, we have to help the underdeve-

loped countries to build up their eco-

This increases their purchasing power

and brings in export orders for German

industry. And this in turn protects jobs.

From an economic point of view, all

this is perfectly reasonable. In practical

terms, though, it means that certain

branches of industry will have to be

abandoned. The Third World is not pre-

pared to wait for a gradual readjustment

of our production structures. This was

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 3 September 1977)

made clear at the Wiesbaden forum.

Development aid -

where it goes.

Attended by the

Federal Republic of Germany

1950-1975 in thousands of

ultimately in their interest as well.

swer to the question: by whom?

justice and social progress.

orain cannot develop.

will then vote on it.

by malorities.

economic situation.

Lither more jobless in this country or ty; on the other, it takes the idea of international solidarity seriously and stands Third World. This seems to be one of the choices facing those who are looking for alternative ways of giving aid to underdeveloped countries.

If we opened our markets without restriction to finished products from the Third World, particularly textiles and shoes this could mean that our markets would be flooded with cheap products. As a result, a large number of German firms in these branches would go to the wall. They would simply be unable to

This is the dilemma in which the SPD finds itself at the moment.

On the one hand it is committed to delending the interests of the German worker in this period of crisis and anxie-

New balance

Continued from page 1

much comfort. Even the government has taken to opportunism in its attitude towards Bonn - no doubt with domestic developments in mind.

In comparison the course of events in this country as seen by the British media is described for the most part in terms which are scrupulously fair.

British commentators appreciate the difficulty Bonn is having in trying to cope with terrorism as a State that has hitherto proved profoundly persuasions.

Inasmuch as British observers feel the situation in this country to be typically German, they refer to a "combination of criminal energy and the desire to prove perfect and absolute," to a disinclination o compromise of whatever kind and to the susceptibility to nihilism that is characteristic of German terrorists and their sympathisers.

Few additions need making to this assessment. We too are opposed to the terrorists because they appear to personify in perfection German traits of character that have proved disastrous in the past. (Der Tagesspiegel, 11 September 1977)

Continued from page 2

sibility, ideology and the tactical objectives of the various political parties in many instances hamper each other.

In most cases the differences of opinion are not restricted to opposing parties, but run straight through the Coalition and the Opposition since each of these groupings has its "rightist" and "leftists" trends.

Moreover, Bundestag and Bundesrat, both of whose approval is required for most of the envisaged measures, are dominated by different majorities.

This being so, a large majority composed of all parties will have to be found for the proposed measures. In this connection, the FDP (which is in coalition with the SPD in Bonn and with the CDU in some Federal states) might well

play a key role.

But even the latest statement by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt gave no indication as to the final common denom-

(Der Tagessplegel, 3 September 1977)

Partners to the developing countries Shares in non-Opes developing countries import export trade

Bonn to increase development aid budget by 19.8 p.c.

Minister of State Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski made the position clear right at the beginning of the conference on development.

Announcing that the government intended to increase the budget for devetopment by at least 19.8 per cent, he took at least some of the wind out of party critics' sails and at the same time showed the Third World countries that Bonn is prepared to make its contribution towards a fairer economic balance.

This sign will, we hope, be understood by the developing countries and finance development programmes and it the other industrial nations: as an anunderstandable that people are not swer to the justified demands the noor countries are making of the rich, and as an example for other nations to follow. Clearly, sacrifices have to be made, but the Wiesbaden forum gave no an-

The Bonn government hopes to achieve three things by its decision in principle to raise the development budget twice as much as the rest of the total

It wants to meet the expectations of the Third World as far as possible. It wants to underline the fact that it cannot, and does not wish to abdicate responsibility for giving moral aid to the poor countries. And finally this country is protecting its own economic interests by this move.

By increasing the purchasing power of the developing countries, it is helping its own export industry. Proposals made by Marie Schlei and others have quite clearly had a positive effect, as these measures show. Karl-Ludwig Kelber

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 2 Saptember 1977)

Speaking at the end of the two-day forum on development in Wiesbaden, Herr Bahr pointed out that the contribution that "the rich Federal Republic of Germany" made to development in the Third World was not as high, as the average in other Western industrial countries and certainly did not correspond to its economic potential. Bahr stressed that an SPD government would not insist on good behaviour from recipient countries before granting development aid. It was up to

licies in this country.

Aid should be given

higher priority,

says Egon Bahr

Egon Bahr, general secretary of the SPD, has called upon the Social

Democrats to ensure that more impor-

tance is attached to development po-

each country to choose its own way. Clearly referring to the CDU/CSU, the SPD politician said that those who rejected the struggle by the majority for political power in southern Africa had forfeited the moral right to campaign se-

lectively for human rights. The rights of black people were of no less importance than those of people calling themselves dissidents." In the struggle for freedom for the majority, there can be no neutrality for Social

He went on to urge the government to maintain its policy of not supplying arms to freedom movements.

Marie Schlei. Minister for Economic Cooperation, pointed out that if the necessary credits were provided, German industry could receive orders from deountries this year to the value of about a thousand million marks.

The minister went on to say that "these orders for investment goods are extremely important for employment in this country." Her proposals had been rejected by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Finance Minister Hans Apel at a

cabinet meeting the previous week. Frau Schlei pointed out, as Egon Bahr had done before her, that German aid to the Third World represented only 0.31 per cent of gross national product.

The twenty per cent increase in the development budget for 1978 to which the cabinet had given its approval would mean that Germany would reach the average of the other western industrial nations. (From 3.2 thousand million in 1977 to more than 3.8 thousand million

in 1978.) The minister also spoke in favour of setting aside 0.7 per cent of the gross national product for development aid in the 1980s, as recommended by the

United Nations. The Federal Government and Parliament would therefore "closely examine" ways of passing on the Marshall plan aid which this country was given thirty years ago to "those whose need is grea-

Helmut Wilhelms, board member of Siemens, stressed that "the more we secure and develop our industrial potential ... the greater out chances are of remaining a powerful industrial nation and ensuring long-term security of 'employment." the talk too or entitled.

The CDU has also declared itself in favour of more development sld. MP Volkmar Köhler regretted that the agreement to increase the development budget was announced at a party conferenco and not to parliament. (0) describe no designation of one A Hoing Heck

(Die Weit) 3 September 1977)



TERRORISM

The democratic State is limited in its powers



his country's urban guerrillas have L long since crossed the murder threshold, but whatever the reasons may be. their readiness to resort to violence has escalated, as the abduction of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the Industrialist, in Cologne proved.

Herr Schleyer's driver and three police officers acting as bodyguards were gunned down in cold blood in order to get on with the abduction, which only goes to show how these fanatics have cast their inhibitions to the winds.

There can surely no longer be any gainsaying that they constitute a fatal threat not only to their immediate victims, but also, in the long term, to the country's democratic system of govern-

Total disregard for human life in alleged pursuit of higher objectives was once equated with fascism in Germany. There is no reason for departing from this assessment. To try to pigeonhole cold-blooded murder politically is to disregard reality.

The crucial question we shall all have to face will arise when the culprits name

T hey regard themselves as revolu-tionaries and at times even (with a

hint of national pride) as "German re-

volutionaries". But as far as public opin-

ion is concerned, they are simply terror-

to respond to blackmail when life is at

There are people who feel they could easily take a snap decision were the decision theirs. They usually call for uncompromising refusal at any price to contemplate giving in to terrorist blackmail - in the interest of the State and its citizens as a whole.

There are indeed demands which are so inordinate that they cannot possibly be met, but many people will recall the thought-provoking comment made by Bonn Interior Minister Werner Maihofer.

The State's battered prestige can always be repaired, he noted, but there is no way in which the loss of human life can be made good.

Professor Maihofer made this comment in connection with the abduction of West Berlin Christian Democrat leader Peter Lorenz, whose life was saved by flying gaoled terrorists out of the country to a destination of their choice.

Terrorists later raided Bonn's embassy in Stockholm with a further blackmail bid in mind. On this occasion Bonn refused to yield to their demands, but the outcome could hardly be rated a success in combating terrorism either.

At the time of writing no one knows for sure what has happened to Hanns-Martin Schleyer and what demands may their terms. How ought the government be made, but advocates of raison d'état

at all costs (most of whom will hold political views similar to those of the employers' leader) will certainly be forced to think again.

They will surely have second thoughts about the terrible responsibility leaving another human being to the tender mercies of his potential murderers entails.

I continue to feel there can be no question of sacrificing hostages unless, that is, the cost of securing their release would prove to be a fresh spate of murders committed by the fanatics released in exchange.

One point is sure. It is infinitely difficult to draw the line and distinguish between the limit as far as the State is concerned and the limit as far as the people who represent it are concerned.

If this country really were a fascist instrument of human destruction as its fanatical enemies claim, if it really were a police State heading towards dictatorship, as lawyer Klaus Croissant, who has sought political asylum in France. claims, then no one would stop to think about matters such as these and no one would feel in the least unsure of them-

Under a dictatorship human life counts for as little as it does in the eyes of terrorists. There is nothing to choose between the two in the cold lack of moderation in their choice of responses.

The truth no doubt is that the terrorists know only too well how objectionable the vast majority of people in this country feel all forms of violence to be. The majority want to live in a country

in which violence is not considered a valid means of conducting political disputes.



Hanns - Martin Schleyer

tainty that what the terrorists want ha expose the sensitive nerve-ends of the democratic system and thereby by by an alleged weakness, no one must get them the satisfaction of doing it be way and reverting to the law of fe

It is not all that long since fands right-wingers glued a photo of Wa Brandt on the bull's eye prior to show ing practice. Now it is the self-paclaimed left-wingers who print unb ground pamphlets in which rifle tight are superimposed on photographs d their political enemies.

The ideology is the same. A democracy that intends to survive cannot allow to condone it. Werner Holzer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 September 1977)

The urban terrorists -German style

It might perhaps be more accurate to refer to them as urban guerrilleros since guerrilla warfare has become a specific form of political terrorism in our cen-

In the Federal Republic of Germany they first gained notoriety some seven years ago as the socalled Red Army Army Faction (RAF). The RAF chose as their emblem the five-pointed star of the Uruguayan Tupamaros, adomed with an American sub-machine gun.

The overwhelming majority of our people is to this day unable to understand how it could be possible for a terrorists movement to declare war on the state and social order in a country such as the Federal Republic of Germany of all places, bearing in mind that conditions here can certainly not be compared with those of, say, Vietnam or

· But even so, the late Ulrike Meinhof, one of the RAF leaders, maintained "that the organisation of armed resistance groups at this time in the Federal Republic of Germany and in West Ber-

. Possible and justified The founders of the RAF acted out of a sense of frustration about the (for all started for me, it would be fascism them) unsatisfactory outcome of the that would come to mind. Outwardly, I 1967 student revolt. They had neither had escaped it. But even after that era the inclination nor the patience to embark on the "long march" through the institutions of our state as advocated by Rudi Dutschke, left wing student leader of the sixtles.

Horst Mahler, the former lawyer, and attorney for APO (the extra-parliamentary opposition), who turned his back on tion of the fathers found its culmination which was to be on standby until the

son, in retrospect describes the mood of the time as follows:

"It can only be termed deeply frustrating to recognise the necessity of a revolution with growing clarity and yet to be unable to know who and where the revolutionary class, in other words the beneficiaries of the revolution itself, ac-

"And how easily can such a state of affairs lead to a mood of desperation! "From there, via an abstract identifica-

tion with the liberation struggles in the Third World, the further course led to out and out neck-or-nothing concepts." But the leading figures of the first

generation of terrorists — apart from Mahler and Meinhof. Gudrun Ensslin and Andreas Baader - were not only the flotsam of the student revolution, but also late victims of their nation's Nazi past, which they were unable to digest. They suffered from a feeling of collective guilt.

An English authoress, recently referred to them as the "children of Hitler".

Says Horst Mahler (born in 1936): "If I were faced with having to tell how it everything was still overshadowed by it somehow... I wanted to become one of the 'other Germans'"

Ulrike Meinhof (born in 1934) was

mation: "You cannot talk with people who made Auschwitz."

Such emotional conflicts remained alien to the second generation of terrorists. These truant children of our affluent society are either revolted by the materialism of their upper and middle class families or — as people who wanted to climb the social ladder - frustrated by their future prospects, thwarted by the

Interior Minister Werner Maihofer, a liberal theoretician and, in his function as the supreme head of the police force, in charge of the fight against terrorism, has a plausible explanation for the attitudes of these young people.

According to him, they are striving for a better world, but were unable to convert their revolutionary impulses into a commitment for reform in good time because day-to-day politics is viewed by them as being too unwieldy,

Thus they wound up in a cul-de-sac of murder, manslaughter and bank rob-

As Horst Mahler put it: "Revolution-

ary politics is of necessity criminal." These self-styled revolutionaries wanted to achieve their final goal, namely a socialist society, by means of a two-way strategy:

While on the one hand their peaceable comrades tried to imbue the people in factories, universities, schools, homes, never able to forget the day when her etc. with the right political ideas, the aunt was taken to Auschwitz concentra- armed commandos were to attack the tion camp. Her contempt for the genera-state and eventually establish a red army the guerrilleros during his term in pri- in Gudrun Ensslin's (born 1940) excla- miasses were ripe for revolution.

The RAF and the organisations that either succeeded it or competed with it (Movement Second June, Red Cells wi the Haag-Maier Group) have religiously adhered in their actions to the formula provided by their foreign idols.

Among these is, for instance, the "Handbook of The Urban Guerrilla" by the Brazilian Carlos Marighela (thi book was initially distributed under the counter until it was published by Ro wohlt Verlag in 1971 "not as an instrution for bombing games in a highly b dustrialised democracy but out of point against arrest and torture in Brazil").

But the terrorists also learned then trade from the satirical "Anarchistic Cookbooks", from military instructions for guerrilla warfare, from newly-pub lished works of Russian Nihilists of simply from textbooks on chemistry.

The structure of the commandos # ways follows the same pattern, and they are organised with German thorough

1. The necessary funds of consider able magnitude which are needed for both living and warfare are obstained by bank robberles ("dispossessions").

2. Arms and ammunition are usually purchased abroad or stolen from military arms depots, while bombs, incendiary omos and other weaponry (such "Stalin Organ" which was recently use in Karlsruhe) are home-made.

3. So-called conspirative apartment are rented (at times in rather chichi sidential areas and at times in basemen and backyards), but usually in hew

still partly empty apartment houses.

4. The required mobility and the college. stant change of position required a cars. These either stolen or obtained fake rentals and subsequently doctor by specialists.

5. Other material such as passpo

JOBS

New study lists four ways of boosting employment

ot only the study by the Prognos tional jobs by 1980 and approximately 1.5 million more jobs than in 1975 by which predicted that the Federal Republic of Germany would have 1.5 million unemployed by 1980, has caused a considerable stir among the public; equally disquieting was the review presented by a member of the Federal Labour Office's Institute for Labour Market and Vocational Research.

The author of the latter study figured out that in order to reduce unemployment in the Federal Republic of Germany to 500,000 an economic growth rate of 6 per cent per annum would be

Should this target not be achieved and should the growth rate continue to hover around the 3.5 per cent mark, the high rate of joblessness would remain with us until 1985.

Should, on the other hand, the growth rate drop to 2.5 per cent, there would be close to three million people out of work by 1990.

The author points out that the supply of labour — due to demographic developments - is at present undergoing a fundamental change in trend. While the labour potential diminished by close to two million people in the period from 1960 to 1975 and as a result foreign labour had to be recruited, the next 15 years will make the people resulting from the heavy birth-rate years of the fifties and sixties swell the labour mark-

This will coincide with an era of uncertainty as to the availability of an adequate number of lobs.

In other words, the Federal Government is at present faced with the dual problem of providing employment for our one million jobless of today and of provoding an additional one million new jobs for the future.

A mere one per cent difference in the annual growth rate during the period from 1980 to 1990 would account for one million jobs more or one million

Assuming an annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent, there will be 400,000 addi-

Continued from page 4

forms are also obtained by theft and

forged by professionals. Two-way radios

are simply bought, usually in leftist

licences, rubber stamps

tried to gain popularity by incendiary at-

The Basder-Meinhof group was apprehended by the police as far back as the summer of 1972 and before it had a chance to develop properly.

It foundered on its own errors judgment and, above all, on its isolation within the ultra left setup.

They failed in explaining the meaning and the purpose of their actions to the masses - as for instance why two simple workers were injured in their bomb attack on the Springer Building in Hamburg.

Some of their successors have learned from these mistakes.

Thus for instance the Movement Second June published documents following the kidnapping of Berlin's CDU Chairman Peter Lorenz in order to discredit his way of life and to show the financial manipulations of his party.

The Red Cells, on the other hand

tacks on the dossiers of citizens who has been caught riding on the city transit system without tickets and by an attack on the real estate speculator Gunter

Following the defeat of the first guerrilla generation it initially seemed as if the police had gained the upper hand over terrorism. The hard core was behind bars while the small number that remained was isolated and without leadership and intellectual guidance.

But the RAF continued its light from inside the prisons. Wittingly of unwit tingly sided by their attorneys and other visitors, the prisoners succeeded in developing an information network between the individual prisons and with sympathisers at large.

Following the spectacular actions in the spring of 1975 (Lorenz kidnapping and the attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm) police, the Internal Security Agency and the Department of Justice engaged in a second major campaign as the result of which many terrorists were apprehended and brought to

justice. The successor groups were forced to seek a temporary haven abroad. And those who remained at home organised themselves in small cells which were virtually impenetrable for the nation's

secret service. Meanwhile, the urban guerrilleros have stepped up their terror actions both quantitatively and qualitatively such an extent (assassination of Chief Federal Prosecutor Siegfried Buback and the banker Jürgen Ponto as well as the kidnapping of Hanns-Martin Schleyer) that they need to shirk comparison with the

State and society are once more faced with a challenge.

But since they cannot à la Hitler "counter brute force by brute force" the attackers will retain their advantage over the defenders; and the actual question facing us is that which the London historian Walter Laqueur recently posed when he asked: "What is the price that will have to be paid in order to eliminate terrorism?" Karl-Heinz Janssen

(Die Zelt, 9 September 1977)

Winners and losers in the jobs market Workers in selected professions: Development 1973-76 in percentages 15.4 Building workers Social workers 16.3 17.7 Post Office engineers Doctors and dentists 18.5 Carpenters and joiners 19.5° Computer operators Welders Kindergarten workers Primary, secondary and special school Senior white collar 22,5 Tailors workers Foundry workers Doctors 33.7 iron and steel workers 8.6 Managara CONDOR It is also no secret that a lasting or

this connection to introduce employment premiums for companies providing new training facilities and jobs in underdeveloped regions or in particularly hard-hit branches of industry.

Morcover, orders, subsidies, credits, guarantees and preferential taxation could be made contingent on the creation of new jobs. Direct government measures such as compulsory employment must be con-

sidered, says Prognos, especially in those

instances where specific companies con-

tinuously operate extra shifts or provide

Shorter working times in various

of preventing redundancies by distribut-

The same should be feasible on a lar-

ger scale. Thus, for instance, an earlier

introduction and full implementation of

would reduce Germany's labour force by

the compulsory tenth year of schooling

means of solving world-wide bottlenecks which, it anticipates, would provide 400,000 additional jobs. Modernisation and rehabilitation meaovertime during a period of high unsures in the housing and urbanisation

But such a growth rate (even if the

number of foreign workers were to di-

minish) would not suffice to establish

full employment by 1980. This target

Experience shows that the classical

instruments as used in the employment

promotion law, among them subsidies for short-shift work, job incentives, fur-

ther vocational training and retraining as

well as general employment promotion

measures, can only alleviate, but not

As a result, we need new employment

strategies which go far beyond the con-

ventional means of providing employ-

ment. A new and hitherto unpublished Prog-

nos study, which was commissioned by

the Bonn Minister for Education and

Science. Helmut Rohde, lists four pur-

pose-oriented measures by which to

In its study Prognos suggests a mas-

sive promotion of technology as a

achieve full employment.

cure, the problem of underemployment.

could not be achieved before 1990.

sectors would provide an estimated employment. 150,000 jobs. forms could also help to alleviate the Stepped-up employment of society's problem. Short-shift work, for instance, marginal groups could account for an creased development aid is estimated at ing production shortages caused by in-

being capable of providing employment for another 200,000. According to the study, this primary effect accounting for some 900,000 jobs would trigger a secondary effect which would provide employment for an addi-

tional 300,000. Thus full employment for a labour force of some 27 million could be

achieved by 1990. Additional measures in the taxation,

levies and subsidies sectors could serve as a supplement to the traditional instruments of labour market policy.

some 200,000 by 1980. And since this measure has in any

adequate orders equally.

It would, for instance, be conceivable

event been envisaged for implementation in 1985, it would only be necessary to introduce it a few years earlier when this general educational aim would coincide with the exigencies of labour mark-

By comparison, the average expenditures of the Federal Labour Office in providing employment measures amounted to about DM16,000 per work-This demonstrates in which direction considerations of costs in assessing the

temporary lowering of the flexibile re-

In quantative terms, the lowering of

the retirement age to 62 would withdraw

between 50,000 workers in 1980 and

100,000 in 1990. Should retirement age

be lowered to 60, the figure for 1980

would be 150,000 and 230,000 for 1990.

On the other hand, there can be no

doubt that a further reduction of weekly

working hours would cause organisation-

Another problem fraught with diffi-

culties is the question of organising a

further reduction of working hours in

such a manner that no labour-saving

productivity increase leads to excessive

nering cconomic growth in real terms

increases in production costs, thus ham-

into account when mapping alternative

By and large, governments have under-estimated by far the cost of un-

employment. The average expenditure

and revenue shortages of governments

(Federal, state and municipal) amounted

to DM18,510 for each jobless in 1975.

Cost considerations should be taken

al problems for business.

labour market strategies.

tirement age would provide relief.

other measures aimed at diminishing unemployment must go. With regard to the strategy aimed at

reducing working times, the trade unions and management would have to arrive at some agreement concerning wage offsets.

Based on former experience with shorter working times, about one-thord of the shorter working hours was offset by increased productivity, while two-thirds led to additional employment.

As a result, it would be reasonable to pply a two-thirds ratio in figuring wage offsets for shorter working times.

Moreover, some balance between the state and business must be struck since tional taxes, social security contributions and unspent unemployment benefits, while business would be financially at a disadvantage.

In order to overcome unemployment, the experts call above all for a consistent and growth-oriented economic policy which would not only concentrate on promoting investment, but also on encouraging consumption.

Wilhelm Reinhard Neu

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 September 1977)



ECONOMICS

Record profits for business giants

DIE AN ZEIT

his country's turnover giants broke A all profit records last year. Combined turnover of companies with sales exceeding 1,000 million deutschmarks increased by 8.7 per cent to just over 500,000 million marks, with profits '(after tax but before reserves were set aside) up nearly 100 per cent from 6,800 to a little over 12,000 million deutsch-

Motor manufacturers and civil engineering contractors, made the running, and not by dint of manpower cuts either. Payroll figures almost invariably indicate that more staff means higher turnover and profits.

Construction companies among the top hundred did most of their building abroad. Hochtief carried out seventy per cent more construction work abroad than in 1975. Beton- and Monierbau 84 per cent more, while Philipp Holzmann stepped up contract work abroad by no less than 107 per cent.

The top ten civil engineering firms

accounted for nearly ninety per cent of foreign construction contracts - a total of roughly 12,300 million deutschmarks."

Several leading companies are again not listed because they prefer not to disclose trading figures. They include, for instance, Benteler and Coca Cola. What they hope to gain from this reticence is hard to see; it is a mystery even to their competitors.

Other companies, such as Deutsche Marathon Petroleum, were not listed despite turnover in this firm's case of 1,500 million deutschmarks, the reason being that they are mainly traders, not

Classification according to turnover presents problems in any case, with published figures varying substantially from one publication to another. Turnover can be defined in a number of ways.

Many companies issue three different balance sheets, one for the parent company, one for the parent company and its domestic subsidiaries in which a majority shareholding is held and a third for group turnover, profits and payroll all over the world.

In the case of Hoechst Chemicals the last-named category includes 466 companies of which 416 are registered abroad.

Since there are no generally accepted rules and regulations of accountancy governing balance sheets for worldwide operations, the figures cannot always be directly compared.

They certainly convey a realistic impression of this country's top 100 companies as they see themselves, however.

Top ten trading companies

	[÷,	Service (E.S.	1978 turnover in DM millions	p. c. change over 1975	Trading septe in DM raillea
	1	Thyssen Handelsunion	.* 3 9:302 : a * a k	+ 25.9	59,6
-	2	Stinnes	8 742	₹16,1	42.5
_	3	Toepfer	7 765	+ 3,4	42,3
	4	Deutsche Spar	7.286	+ 7,0	7-1
_	5	Karstadt	7,255	+ 2,8	125,0
_	_6_	Selex (A & O)	6:933	+ 15,4	. T
_	7	Klöckner & Co.	6 770.	+ 13,3	43.8
, <u> </u>	8_	Quelle	6 646	+ 6.4	52,4
_	9	Kaufhof	6 351	+ 3,7	.632
_	10_	Edeka	6 300	+ 9,2	8.4

The two trading divisions of larger groups in the top ten came first and second. Raab Kerbe, Veba subsidiary, as is Stimes, totalled DM7,043m in turnover last year but came elevents to deduction of DM1,284m in oil duties. For the same reason Aral, whose turnover include of duties totalled DM8,95m and would have rated third place, came fifteenth, trailing behind less.

	• •		Top ten employers			
		1		1976 Percentage change	:	- 4
	1	Bundespost		461 576		- 1.5
	2	Bundesbahn		390 607		- 4.6
Ξ	3	Siemens		304 000		+ 2,1
_	.4	Hoechst		182 980		+ 0,3
	6	VW		176 824		+ 3,6
	6	Bayer		171 200		+ 1.1
	7_	AEG-Telefunken		161 900		0.1
_	8	Daimler-Benz		160 863		+ 3,4
-	9	Ruhrkohle		140 660		-3
_1	Q	Thyssen		139 585		– 2.8

At the end of last year the top ten employers between them employed a payroll of 2.29 million a nearly ten per cent of the gainfully employed. This figure was down marginally, by 56,171, on the previous year. But these figures are slightly misleading inasmuch as manufacturers include forest and overseas staff. The Bayer group, for instance, employs 171,200 people all over the world but only 64,336 in this country. AEG-Telefunken, on the other hand, employ only 30,100 millional. The increase in Siemens' payroll is due to the takeover of Osram.

Change change

2 150

1 748

Reemisma Bilfinger & Berger Stahlw, Südwestfal

35 21,6 66,5 61,7 36

129,8 14,6 18,9 19,4 16,3

The top 100 firms in this country

Res	lng	Combanh	Industry	1	rnover	Ex	Profite.** in DM millions	Pay	
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+	1	Vaba '	fuel & power	25 2291	+ 9.6	13	259 328	1 00000	<u>_</u>
. 2	8	Hoecha1	chemicels :	23 4857	+15	67	58O 231	67 084 182 980	- 3.9 + 0.3
Э.	8	BASF .	chemicals	.23 1574	+15.7	84	375 607	112 686	+ 0.3 + 1.1
4		Delmier-Benz	mators	22 4931	+11.9	58	392 310	160 863	+ 3.4
- 6	7	'YW !!	miptors	21 4239	+13,6	62.3	1004 (167)	176 824	+ 36
8	Á	Bayer	chamicale 1	20 880	+ 17,7	88.1		1.22	
7		Siemens	; electrical	20 676	+17.7	68.T	523 336	171 200	+ 1.1
	2	Thyssen:	stiel	20 387			606 458 275 243	304 000 138 585	+ 2.7
•	10	AEQ-Telefunk	_{en} electrical	13 466	₩,4.5 ₩,6	44 :	275 243 352 (107)	161 900	2:8
10	12 .	Ruhrkohla	mining	12 340	+ 17.3		453 15		- 0.1 - 3
44		Mannesmenn	steel & ents.	42.000	1.3	158			. T.
12	11	RWE	power	11 798 11 458	10	58	275.8 427.		0.1
. 13	13	Girjepolitanusi	h. engineering	11 073	+ 9 · + 12.1		448 392	58 269	- 03
14	16	Disch. Shell	oli .	D BAY	+18.1		92.5 62.		35.,.
15 >	- 14	Fried, Krupp	etsel & eng.	8 734	+ 4	38	240.4 82, 0.6 160,		- 2.2 - 2.2
16	15		TRANSPORT			-	00 (00)	76 161	3
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18		. Ford	motors	8 659 8 657	— 5.6		(48) 16	56 813	— 27
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			2.00	-1 -1 /06	1 4 04		1 40,7 40,	5 16 928	+ 8
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32	31	Degussa	chemicals & metal	A 2531	+18		40.9 24		
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34	32			4 110		B —	43.4 5		- 6.3
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45	46	VEW	power	2 707	+11.		132 113		
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47	49	SEL.	Hill chemicals	2 698 2 688	1. 7.		73 60		+ 0.4
· 48	47	Proussed	COSI & Oli		1+17	48	84 59		
. 49	63	Bertelsmann		2 405	+ 8.		65.1 38		- 7.4
50	Q3	Neve Helmat	construction	2 400	+12. +20.		,		₩ 5.6
•-	•		to Care and Artist	1		Ι,	14 25	.7 ,5 209	→ 3,8
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■ TECHNOLOGY

All the latest in sight and sound at the Berlin radio show



Never before has Karl Mende, the country's second-largest manufacturer of TV sets, exhibited so many new models at a Berlin radio show. Yet the two that are probably most important are not for sale.

One is a colour TV set with a built-in micro-computer; this is a model he intends to manufacture, but he is not yet sure when.

The other is a colour TV specially equipped to handle video data services and the like which is not scheduled to be marketed until 1982.

It is a slack year for radio show exhibitors, of course, with neither an Olympics nor a soccer World Cup to send customers flocking to the TV dealers' showrooms.

This year the Berlin radio show is the only major sales pitch, and both TV channels are doing their best to publicise it. The Berlin radio show is, after all, undoubtedly the largest trade fair of its kind in Europe, and maybe in the

No one would deny that the main purpose of the radio show is to boost sales. Fifty per cent of households in this country have colour TV sets, and nearly-every equipment.

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u and u 1976

From 1980 on audiovision is expected to prove the next major market - video, in other words. So the sights are aiready being set.

Incorporation of a micro-computer in colour TV sets is unquestionably a major advance. Karl Mende may wonder whether he has not been too ambitious, but Blaupunkt and Siemens are already marketing micro-computer models.

Market saturation, says Blaupunkt's Dr Siegle, necessitates a wider range of models, and computerisation marks a new departure in comfort at the upper end of the range.

The major manufacturers' respective ranges certainly testify to a difference in outlook, Blaupunkt and Siemens sell sophisticated models requiring a degree of familiarity with the operating instructions, whereas Nordmende apparently have less confidence in their customers.

Nordmende sets are certainly easier to programme but at the same time less versatile. Electronic programme selection is limited to nine options that can be preset no more than 24 hours in

Blaupunkt and Siemens micro-computerised sets, on the other hand, can twenty commands given up to a year in advance or repeated daily until such time as the instructions are cancelled,

When Blaupunkt and Siemens sets are programmed an electronic device must first scan the available channels to locate

The Nordmende set does not require this additional feature. If you know what channel local transmissions are screened on you can dial it direct.

With the Nordmende receiver viewers can dist by remote control up to 29

channels, whereas Blaupunkt and Siemens only handle nineteen, but with only three programmes from which to choose in most parts of the country this may hardly be felt to matter.

Other manufacturers have resurrected the idea of a picture within a picture, an insert that flashes into one corner of the screen to indicate what is on the other

This idea was tried out without much success four years ago, and not all manufacturers have joined the bandwaggon.

There are colour receivers with up to three additional black-and white screenlets, but some manufacturers feel a swift remote-control change from one programme to another is sufficient.

The picture within a picture is certainly an expensive extra. The difference in price is so great that a second set, a black-and-white portable, could be bought for the cost.

There is an unmistakable trend towards smaller, 46 and 56-centimetre screens, while 1977 models on average use only half the power consumed by TV sets of a decade ago.

By and large the introduction of module components has made sets less prone to break down. According to one manufacturer 25 repairs now need carrying out on 100 sets sold within twelve months of sale.

Only a few years ago the correspondng figure was 100 out of 100, while does not, of course mean that each and every set went wrong at some stage within a year of purchase; some needed repairing more than once.

Many models bear witness to a desire to improve sound reproduction, but limits are imposed by the quality of transmissions, which renders hi-fi teproduction impossible.

Amplifiers and loudspeakers are frequently better than might be inferred from the quality of reproduction receivers are obliged to provide.

Quality would appear to have become the rule in stereo equipment. Models that do not comply with hi-fi requirements are few and far between. This is not altogether surprising, since DIN hifi standards represent a compromise reached by manufacturors which has only

Six months

Messra / Mr / Mrs / Miss

Twelve months

sette tape decks.

A Videotext display at the show

Hi-fi tape decks call for such complex electronics that they cost much the same as conventional tape recorders of comparable quality (which is easier to achieve with higher tape speeds).

presented difficulties in respect of cas-

Cassettes, however, are easier to handle. Japanese manufacturers are trying to aunch a larger cassette which runs at higher speeds. The quality is undeniably better, but then the price is higher. The new cassette has probably arrived too late to gain a significant share of the market.

Stereo devices with separate tuner, speakers and record deck are growing increasingly up-market. In the medium and lower price-brackets combined record-players and radios or tape decks are gaining the upper hand.

The reason is, or so it would seem, ing tired of the festoons of wiring needed to link up the various components.

Most manufacturers still provide quadrophony, but under the counter only, as it were, and few customers bother to enquire, which is, perhaps, hardly surpri-

The broadcasting authorities are partly to blame, since quadro transmissions are the exception rather than the rule and usually undertaken by accident rather than by design.

What is more, however, there are too few quadrophonic records and tapes available to make quadro particularly attractive, and many people who have invested in quadrophony are disappointed because it has not lived up to expecta-

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For the time being broadcasters ap-

pear wholeheartedly to prefer stereo recorded with the aid of a synthetic head device, which ensures better quality.

Ambisonic, an all-round sound import from Britain, may yet reign supreme, although it did not figure prominently at the Berlin radio show.

A number of manufacturers claim that their equipment - in the higher price range, of course - can be adapted to ambisonic. Maybe the new technique

will make its appearance at the next radio show in two years' time. Technically it might well knock stereo into a cocked hat, but not mono, which is still adequate for many purposes. It

should certainly prove more than a match for quadro. The video market is in a state of flux. Despite a disappointing start Telefunken

have yet to drop their ten-minute TED video disc, but are said to be interested in the VHS video cassettes developed by JVC of Japan. These new cassertes i cord for up to two hours. They will, of course, be competing

with the VCR cassettes, which both Grundig and Philips claim to have stepped up from sixty to 130 minutes. Other manufacturers have followed suit with VCR LP.

VHS should be available in this country by the middle of next year. The quality of its reproduction of a test card in Berlin was not entirely convincing, but improvements are promised.

JVC will also be launching a new and easy-to-handle VHS video camera which, they claim, could well replace super 8. With the recorder costing 3,000 deutschmarks or so and the camera 4,000 marks and more this claim seems fairly improbable.

A de luxe version of the VHS camera, incorporating zoom and and an electronic range-finder, will probably cost 1,000 marks more. The two-hour cassette, on the other hand, will cost only sixty marks or so.

CB radio came into its own for the first time at this years. Berlin radio show. It is a market in which Far Eastem manufacturers predominate.

The only device on show that was manufactured in this country was a car radio with CB (Citizens' Band) wavelengths. Domestic manufacturers do not yet seem to know what to make of CB.

But to judge by the US market CB should prove a tremendous growth sector. It will not be cost and intimate in the way that manufacturers claim, how-ever. A number of police forces already

tune in regularly.

CB radio, which is not unduly sophisticaled, incidentally, seems sure to have a number of surprises in store.

Walter Baier

.. (Frankfurter Rundschauns September, 1977)



Scientists discuss structure of matter at Hamburg symposium

A bout 2,300 years ago Democritus, the Greek philosopher, hit on the idea that everything around us might be made up of a few basic elements.

As far as he was concerned they were four in number: fire, water, earth and air. These four, he believed, are everlasting, indestructible and unchanging. He called them atoms, meaning indivisible,

We now know, of course, that Democritus's four elements are not the last word on the subject. They are not indivisible. All that remains of his idea is the word atom.

And even the atom can no longer be regarded as indivisible and has not been since the discovery of nuclear fission by Otto Hahn, a German chemist.

Yet oddly enough there was still talk of the four basic elements of matter at a recent international congress of physicists in Hamburg. Nowadays, however, they are not atoms, but quarks.

1 More than five hundred scientists from thirty countries spent a week discussing research into the basic structure of matter. They were in Hamburg for the International Symposium on Lepton and Photon Interaction at High Energies, which is held every other year.

Maybe it would be as well to start with a thumbnail sketch of what has been happening recently as far as scientists specialising in elementary particle research are concerned.

Scientists have known since the early years of this century that the atom consists of three different kinds of smaller particles: electrons, protons and neu-

Electrons orbit the nucleus like planets orbit the Sun, while the nucleus itself is composed of positively-charged protons and neutral neutrons.

For years physicists have been trying to discover whether these atomic particles, which between them account for virtually the sum total of matter, are not in fact made up of yet smaller particles.

In 1962 a US scientist, Murray Gell-Man, published his theory that these smaller particles do exist. He reckoned there are three kinds of what he called quarks, an artificial word he borrowed from James Joyce's Finnegan's Wake.

In 1969 Professor Gell-Man was awarded the Nobel physics prize for his theoretical work on the subject, but his theories have yet to be scientifically proved as fact.

It was obvious at Hamburg, however, that few, if any, leading physicists doubt the existence of quarks any longer. Over the past three years the pattern of evi-

that few arguments can be advanced to dispute their existence.

This latest chain of research began with a discovery made in November 1974 by two other American physicists, Samuel Ting and Burton Richter.

Their discovery seemed to run counter to Gell-Man's theory inasmuch as it necessitated the addition of a fourth quark, which was dubbed "charm."

But the more the physicists came to learn about charm, the more they felt it bore out Gell-Man's theory except in one single respect, that there are four quarks, not three.

The final link in the chain of evidence available to prove the existence of "charm" was one of the three outstanding research results made public at the Hamburg conference.

Physicists working at the city's elecfron synchroton, a particle accelerator known as DESY (which in German is pronounced "Daisy"), have discovered what is know as the F meson, a particle which is phenomenally difficult to prove exists and consists of a charm quark and

S hades of Dick Tracy! Something like the wrist radio that the US comic

strip hero detective uses in his fight

against crime may soon become reality.

a strange quark (which are two different kinds of quark).

The combinations of charm quarks and the other two varieties, which are known as up and down quarks (for want, of a better name), had already been dis-

A second major event at the Hamburg congress concerned not the heavy elementary particles, the hadrons, but the lightweight particles, the best known of which is the electron.

Physicists term these lightweight particles leptons, and in recent months final doubts as to the existence of a superheavy brother of the electron, the socalled heavy lepton, which is 4,000 times heavier than the electron, have been dispelled.

With the confirmation of the heavy lepton's existence the number of leptons has probably increased from four to six, since a neutron counterpart may be presumed to exist and has been dubbed the heavy neutrino.

The existence of more than four leptons has started physicists thinking, since they tend to feel that leptons and quarks ought to be equal in number. In other words, there would seem to be more than four quarks too.

In Hamburg another American physicist, Professor Leon Lederman, provided the first pointer to the existence of fifth quark. This, then, was the major discovery unveiled in Hambur

At the Fermi laboratories near Cula go Professor Lederman has discovered particle that is ten times heavier than hydrogen atom and boasts property that can only be explained by assuming it to be a fifth quark.

Lederman's discovery has yet to be confirmed, but physicists are already drawing their conclusions. How man quarks are there, they wonder. Will the existence ever be proved individually

If, for that matter, there are man more varieties of quark awaiting discreery, which Professor Lederman suspen is the case, will they will turn out to be the smallest particles of matter or at they too made up of yet smaller ne.

These queries can only be answered with the aid of still larger research devices. Already the largest particle amlerators in use are four miles in chamference and cost hundreds of millions of deutschmarke

One country alone will soon no ke ger be able to foot the bill of basics search in this sector, although the ex generation of accelerators, Petra is Hamburg and Pep in Stanford, Callornia, will still be built under the acgist individual countries.

Talks are, however, under way with view to international cooperation on the next generation but one, which will be particle accelerators with a circumference of up to thirty miles.

Reiner Korbmann (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 2 September 1977)

a phone up

Scientists attending the 26th congress of the Hermann Oberth Association in Berlin this month heard about a new type of mini-telephone, equipped with microphone and transceiver, which can be strapped to the wrist like a quartz wristwatch.

Professor Philipp Hartl of Berlin's Technical University, said this latest scientific gadget would be useful not only in space travel. Right here on Earth it could, within a few years, be used via satellites, to enable 100 million people to easily talk to each other.

And thanks to space technology it is not only "total communication" which is now about to be made possible. Scientists also hotly debated the question of how we can leave our solar system and set up communities on other planets in the Milky Way.

This included suggestions which any laymen today would still consider as part of some far-off Utopia, but which seridence has grown so closely interlinked within the realms of stark possibility.

One day we'll have star in the Milky Way, for instance,

For instance, Professor F. Winterberg, of the University of Nevada, suggested sending a complete self-contained community into Space. In fact his proposal envisaged an artificial type of city contained in a type of saucer with a diameter of one kilometre and 50 metres long.

our sleeves

This type of fantastic project shows that some prophets of what's-to-comein-the-space-travel field are barely able to free themselves from their predisposition towards gigantic undertakings.

Be this as it may, Professor Winterberg did not think his space cylinder would become a reality for another 100 or even 200 years.

Other lecturers concentrated more on finding better and more efficient ways of fuciling future spaceships.

Current chemical fuels in use enable spaceships to attain speeds which are of use only within our known solar system.

If one wanted to fly to the nearest using today's known means of propesion, one would need hundreds of the sands of years to get there.

Among suggestions at the Berli space conference was the use of electric propulsion units which would enable onised gas to be propelled at extraord narily high speed. Scientists also considered the possibilities of atomic propulsion including the fusion rocket - 4 though it will take decades before Man will be able to adequately control the fusion process in laboratories on Earth

dreaming of achieving the highest speci possible in space: the speed of light. Theoretically we already know how b attain this speed. Matter, joined with 50

Meanwhile, space experts are already

called anti-matter, would be transformed 100 per cent into energy and thereby provide a laser-like light beam to power

But to achieve this, all the energy available on Earth would have to be brought into play - which means that this idea will no doubt remain no more than an idea for a long time to come.

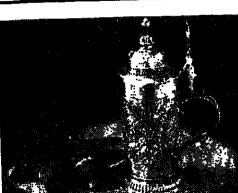
(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeims für Deutschland, 6 September 1977)

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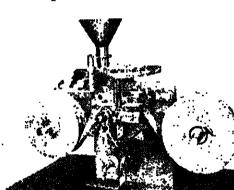


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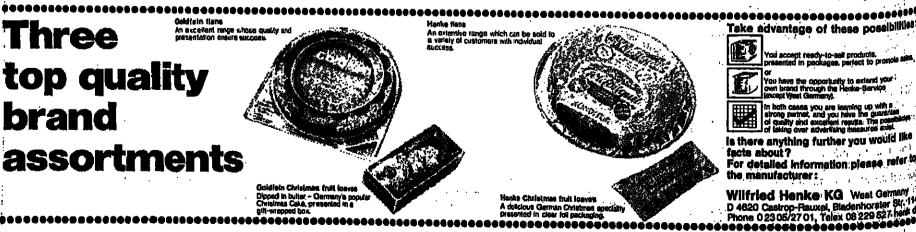
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EDUCATION

All universities in Europe should be European in their outlook, say experts

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

urope is still very much on the aca-dents at the Institut des Hautes Etudes cohesive lecture courses in European demic agenda, as the inauguration of Européannes have, since 1952, been able economics, politics and law forms part the Institute of European Studies at Badia Fiesolana, near Florence, has shown.

It was inaugurated to the sound of Ministerial acclaim, well staffed and generously endowed. The erstwhile monastery and Renaissance domain of Mat- are not French. They come from twenty teo Bosso stands a fair chance of becoming a Romantic Idyll of European aca-

This Florentine brains trust is by no means the first of its kind. In 1949. when Badia Fiesolana was still a religious boarding school, the College of Europe was established in Bruges, Bel-

Bruges has a yearly intake of between 100 and 120 postgraduate students from at least fifteen countries. This year there are 124 students from 25 European and overseas countries, with students from this country second in number only to

The college library, which is open to visitors as well as full-time students and staff, boasts 80,000 books and periodocals and is rated one of the most comprehensive in the world on matters relating to European integration. .

in Bruges the languages of instruction are French and English. In Florence German. Danish. Italian and Dutch are

Initial intake at Badia Fiesolana comprises 73 research students, with Germans and Italians coming equal first numerically at fourteen each.

Eleven other nationalities are represented, but only the British are similarly in a position to field a soccer team. The 200 postgraduate students in Bruges and Florence all have one aim in common, a diploma in European studies.

Course and methods are inter-disciplinary, with the emphasis on special subjects. Students study not only legal, social or economic aspects of their chosen subject, but also inter-relationships, political repercussions and preconditions of integration.

Both students and staff benefit from different university traditions, outlooks and methods of study and research, with the result that even without monastery. walls and historic city-centres the two institutes have more in common with the medieval university than with its nineteenth-century successor.

European studies entail a more universal approach than the nationallyorientated, monodisciplimary outlook to which we have grown accustomed over the past century or so.

In addition to Florence and Bruges there are 69 departments or institutes of European studies at Common Market universities, although their terms of sions. Eighty-two per cent of those and anxiety with regard to the future.

Oddly enough, Britain and France boast the largest number despite being widely regarded as countries that are A similar trend was pinpointed a depredisposed towards placing obstacles in the way of European integration.

What is more, the two dozen French institutes and the sixteen British departments include multi-disciplinary and postgraduate courses, which are the exception rather than the rule.

In Strasbourg, at the intersection of Mediterranean and Northern European cational value inasmuch as it improves civilisations, as a brochure puts it, stu-

to crown their studies with a European

Here too, in Strasbourg's rue Schiller, many nations are represented. More than half the 63 students currently enrolled countries, and not only Europe, but also Africa, Asia and America.

As a rule only between forty and sixty per cent manage to put in the additional research required for a Strasbourg diploma in European studies; the remainder make do with a certificate.

The options vary from institute to institute and from country to country, but a PhD thesis in European studies is by no means out of the question.

In the Federal Republic of Germany well over 500 PhD theses on European integration have made the grade. In the various EEC countries some 2,500 dissertations on European affairs were submitted between 1952 and 1976.

The Strasbourg course, which may be considered typical of multi-disciplinary curricula, may be subdivided into four main sections:

- the history of Europe and the Euro-- the administration and functions of European institutions and organisations

within and outside the EEC: - European trade: domestic and foreign trade, agricultural, regional and industrialisation policies and stages of economic integration:

- politics and social science with special reference to international relations. No such masterplan can be taken to illustrate the general run of courses that stay within the scope of individual faculties. Course requirements are largely determined in accordance with the personal preference of the head of department. That is certainly true of this

country.

of the University of the Saar and is headed by Professor L.-J. Constantines-

Courses last a single winter semester and are held primarily for law graduates, with the emphasis on Community law aspects of European integration.

As a result of university legislation in this country the Saar institute is currently undergoing a transitional phase, however with the result that the dozen students attending the current course will qualify for neither a certificate nor a dip-

At present neither option is available. in this country.

The Saar institute has been in existence for 25 years. More recently courses in European studies have been inaugurated at the universities of Bonn. Bielefeld, Cologne, Göttingen, Hamburg, Mannheim, Munich, Tübingen and Würzburg.

As a rule they are primarily economics, law or political science courses. Interdisciplinary cooperation has since 1969 been coordinated by a European ntegration working party.

Founder-members of this association include Professor Alfred Müller-Armack. the current president of the working party, and Professor Walter Hallstein the first president of the European Commission in Brussels.

The working party now has a membership of roughly 150, lawyers and economists for the most part, but not a single scientist.

In, say, chemistry and physics, research projects can be coordinated, but European integration of numbers, quantities and molecules is not yet feasible, apologists explain. Connoisseurs of the European univer-

sity scene claim that the establishment The sole postgraduate institute with of European university institutes or

Study abroad regarded as a luxury, survey shows

This country runs a serious risk of horizons, fosters personality develop-Reimut Jochimsen fears.

Professor Jochimsen, state secretary to the Bonn Ministry of Education and Science, voices his anxiety in connection with two surveys of the interest shown by students and school-leavers in a course of study abroad.

The surveys, both commissioned by would prove worthwhile, but only five per cent intend to act on this convic-

cade ago in a survey conducted by DAAD, the German Academic Exgap between word and deed has widened

There are good reasons why this is the case. A majority of students agree that a course of study abroad is of edu-

L being relegated to the status of an ment and promotes international underintellectual backwater, or so Professor standing, but these very qualities indicate the drawbacks.

A course of study abroad is evidently regarded as of general educational value, thereby qualifying as something of an academic luxury in the context of degree course and examination requirements.

The general tendency towards a lack of mobility is not due primarily to the Ministry, reach depressing conclu- formal considerations, but to insecurity

Students nowadays, while not objecting to the idea of a semester or two abroad are worried about the time they may lose, about the additional financial burden, the lack of an immediately discernible benefit in terms of academic or career prospects and the impossibility of change Service, but in the meantime the having credits and qualifications gained at foreign universities acknowledged in this country.

Most students anticipate a further deterioration in the already depressing energy to break the bounds of a small-scale [1] ployment prospects for university gradu- rope of the technocrats."

Continued on page 11

complete universities is somewhat de exercise in sleight of nomenclature

In this day and age social, economic and political integration and integration pendence are so widespread and firm ching that all universities in Europe ought to be European in outlook if the claim in any way to be geared to und cal requirements.

It is, they say, antediluvian to provi lawvers with a university training the blandly ignores European law or to the economists without ensuring that he gain an insight into economic circum stances and processes in neighbourn

Universities in general must be be ropeanised, the argument runs The must be no more European cuchen eggs, no more European academic s

It is nonetheless acknowledged to such university courses in Europe studies as exist have been respond for a welcome academic mobility will Europe, thereby fostering dialogue le tween opinion leaders, which is midispensable prerequisite of integration

In other respects mobility has denished rather than increased, with a educational authority giving prefere to its own and universities tending impose a ban or ceiling on foreign sp

Does this, by any chance, mean the the much vaunted dialogue is virtually an exchange of opinion from on church tower to another, a debate conducted by blinkered bourgeois?

In addition to lecture, seminars, dip lomas and dissertations European insti tutes and academic staff in all countries have spun an international web of complementary facilities.

Guest lectures are held, colloquiums symposia and conferences. Periodicali are edited. The various facilities and their integration potential merit academic study for their own sake.

Bruges Week has made a name for it self, benefiting from the patronage Europeans by profession, such as La Tindemans, François-Xavier Orion Georg Kahn-Ackermann and Georgs Spenale, and of no fewer than five Belgian Cabinet Ministers.

Its patrons ensure kudos and publicty, its academic staff ensure high stand-

Florence, however, is unlikely to prove the training-ground of a future general tion of European officials, Funds are 10 longer as readily available as they once were for European and international of ganisations, many of which are should overstaffed.

Openings are still available, but only as a general rule, for Greeks, Spanists and Portuguese, it would seem by quiries from these countries at its Council of Europe or the Europen Commission in Brussels indicate the their share of official appointments.

The initiators and directors of Euro pean institutes are not mainly concerned to ensure that former students find good jobs with European organisations, how

Fernand L'Hulllier, longstanding rector of the Strasbourg institute, attaches substantial importance to institu tionalised encounters between academic staff and future opinion leaders in the various countries.

"What matters," he says, "is to form personal links and facilitate a frank and open dialogue across frontiers and bill riers of mentality. The objective must

Jürgen-Klaus von Zaleuse (Deutsche Zeitung, 2 September 1977

No. 805 - 18 September 1977

Art critics from all over the world confer in Cologne

rities criticised critics at a recent four-day gathering of AICA, the International Association of Art Critics, in Cologne. It was the first time they have ever convened in this country.

Topics discussed, albeit behind doors closed to the general public, included Theories and Methods of Contemporary Art Criticism. Problems of Realism Today and The Expansion of Art.

Contributions were made by art critics from both East and West, with critics from the East bloc countries tending to concentrate on realism.

About one in four of the 180 or so delegates came from the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and the Soviet Union.

The congress was held in a relaxed atmosphere, but there was no lack of substantive self-questioning, self-criticism and even ironic fouling of one's own nest.

Applause and amused approval greeted Polish critic Mieczyslaw Porebski's views on Critics and Method, in which he outlined the painstaking endeavours y the critics' guild to borrow ideas from a plethora of scientific and academic disciplines.

"Sociologists and linguists have been consulted, phenomenologists and logicians, semiologists and ethnologists," he claimed. "Reference has also been made to the theory of information, the theory of play, to eybernetice, struct psychoanalysis.

"At this rate we shall ourselves become philosophers, epistemologists, ontologists and axiologists in the search for an explanation for our growing impo-

According to Porebski the only critical method that seriously merits consideration is "provocation to stimulate evocation." But can the critic aspire to provocateur status if, as Porebski wellnigh malignantly claims, he is a voyeur, fetishist, exhibitionist, sadist or maso-

And what can you expect of a critic whose earlier life is described by Porebski in the following grim terms: "His was a difficult childhood, he failed to make it as an artist and now he is a cri-

tic."?
Yet , oddly enough, Porehski, reaches the following conclusion: "For me the critic is first and foremost a player, a headlong player whose sole ambition is to ensure that the game goes on and

that others join in."
Dutch critic H. L. C. fairs criticised the ill-considered conceptual nomencia-ture adopted by his fellow-critics and called into question the approach to art criticism based on history of develop-

He inoted, and provided dence, that the language of Darwin has spread throughout the creative arts, and demonstrated that the laws of biology prove insufficient to account for artistic phenomenan we had been been that

To illustrate his point Jaffé examined the term "development" which is widely used in art criticism and art history. Development in the Darwinian sense

of the term is not the same as tradition, which alone applies to history and to Mankind. Combination of and confusion between the two terms leads to results bordering on mystification."

As a means of conceptionalising artis-tic quality, lafte felt, both biological and

accordance with laws governed by geare dialectical in character

"They are based on the response of the human intellect and imagination to events in Man's environment for which he himself is mainly responsible."

Linguistic outings into other disciplines were not what upset Georg Jappe of Cologne, representing this country. His criticism, in a contribution entitled Methods - Where Are They?, was levelled at lack of method and critical

Jappe systematically analysed 692 newspaper reports on documents, the Kassel art show, and concluded that Hamburg aestheticist Bazon Brock was right in his criticism of documenta critics.

Professor Brock accused an entire generation of critics of abdicating respon-Jappe defines method not as a coher-

Fellow-critics, Jappe complained, are still predisposed to pass judgment rather than to offer an interpretation, and this, he said, was as true of critics abroad as of critics in this country.

and object."

Hans Jürgen Papies and Peter H. Feist, both from the GDR, were very much at one with artistic blgwigs in their own country. THE WAS CHARLEST THE BOTTON WITH THE SAID

Continued from page 10.

ates. Further delay will thus be to their

Lack of information about the oppor-

unities, that, are available is another

problem You may occasionally hear of

other students who have spent time

abroad." Professon Jochimsen explains, but fewer and fewer members of acade-

mic staff are encouraging students to

Yet students who have been awarded

a university place do not stand to forfeit

it by spending time abroad. There are as

yet no strict regulations governing the

duration of courses, and even if such re-

gulations are introduced there will still

ad an of the car with collec-

disadvantoge.

economic (the old and the new) approaches are highly unsuitable. "Biological development proceeds in

netical factors, whereas creative art, in common with all other forms of human. social activity, is governed by laws that

ent system, but as an adequate interpretation. "That," he explained, "is why we ought, for instance, to be interested in whether the most frequently-mentioned artists really seem likely to make art his-

The opposite would appear to be more conceivable, since there is next to no discussion of difficult artists any longer. But what, then, is the purpose of art

Criticism, he averred, ought also to encourage promising youngsters and to be objective in its criticism of VIPs among both critics and artists. "We must," he reckoned, "learn how to draw a clearer distinction between individual

Last but not least the trend must not be towards a handful of critics establishing themselves as taste-makers in small circles and proving difficult to disting guish from private art agents.

Papies dealt with the relationship be-

tween the arts and ideology, marshalling

sound but somewhat one-sided argu-

ments, while Feist reviewed the progress

Wolfgang Mattheuer, for instance,

who rates himself a painter of political

paintings, may comply with the prevail-

ng ideology and political practice in the

GDR, yet "by virtue of the entire artistic

structure of his work he creates a pic-

torial model of specific living values in

the GDR; he creates ideology and does

Papies likewise asserts that this coun-

try's Joseph Beuys combines art and

"To this extent structure of an ideolo-

gical system are indeed apparent, parti-

cularly since Beuys, in this complexity

of his system, would also like to help

This comparison must have come as

something of a surprise to Western lis-

teners, Joseph Beuys, a social and art re-

volutionary, and Wolfgang Mattheuer, an

affirmative socialist realist, cannot so

East bloc critics enthusiastically wel-

comed a worldwide renaissance of realis-

tic painting. Vadim Polevoi of the Soviet

Union hailed the renaissance of realism

in seventies' art as part of a major histo-

"Without venturing to anticipate the

shape problems of realism may take in

years to come," he declared, "I should

like to stress that artistic development

must necessarily give rise to problems of

French critic Pierre Restany must have liked the advocates of realism by

going on to assert that realism is a me-

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 7 September 1977)

deology, albeit not Marxist ideology.

not merely illustrate it."

bring about social change.

easily be directly compared.

rico-artistic process.

taphor of power.

of realistic sculpture in the GDR.

Terance Kalba, Gislinde Skrobiln and Ivan Liska in the Triadic Ballet

Triadic Ballet shown in Berlin

Oskar Schlemmer's

T auhaus artist Oskar Schlemmer's work is currently undergoing a revival at the Trends of Twenties exhibition sponsored by the Council of Europe as part of West Berlin's Festwo-

The reconstruction of his Triadic Ballet premiered in Stuttgart in 1922, was decidedly a new production rather than a revival, since there are few records of the original choreography.

So Gerhard Bohner's chorcography. seen by a packed house at the Akademie der Künste, was new, as was Hans-Joachim Hespos' specially-commissioned

Strictly speaking, only the costumes were Schlemmer's, copied either from the original costumes in Stuttgart's Staatsgalerie or from photographs and

the artists's original designs. This is a ballet that made art history The costumes, strictly, stiffly geometrical, determine the choreography. Bizarre spirals and rotating discs are optically striking but restrict artistic leeway where motion is concerned.

Three dancers wearing eighteen costumes in all describe geometrical figures in three sections, each with its own colour scheme: yellow for the cheerful, burlesque, pink for the ceremonial and black for the mystical, fantastic.

This investigation of the relationship between Man and space based on an ides of Oskal Schlemmer's still ranks as an linteresting experiment, or so today's public clearly feels:

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 5 Septembet 1977) Shorts in teritoria to the state of the stat

be the possibility of a sabbatical year.

Werner Krüger

What is more, postgraduate and DAAD grants are available. DAAD, for instance, had 1.8 million deutschmarks in grant allocations at its disposa 1967; by 1973 the figure had increased to six million and it currently stands a roughly thirteen million deutschmarks.

Undergraduate grants for courses of study abroad are harder to come by Less' red tipe and a more generous interpretation of grant provisions could work

At any one time roughly 9,500 univer-sity students from this country are studying abroad. The figure has remained constant for years. By international standards the Federal Republic of Ger-

many has slumped from fourth to thirteenth place. Between 1962 and 1972 countries

such as France, Britain or the United students abroad overseas.

"Students would do well to remember that time spent abroad can prove most beneficial at job interviews," Professor Jochimsen notes (1) has a substitute of the

"A year spent in London, Prague ur Uppsals will frequently make a more fayourable impression on a potential employer than a university course completed in the shortest possible time. aggrante has an ten, plante Rolf Wenkel -

(Vorwirts, 25 August 1977)



Doctors discuss causes of heart attacks at Karlsruhe congress



nxiety about the heart attack hazard A is widespread, and justifiably so. An increasing number of relatively young people are suffering heart attacks, many of which prove fatal.

For years there have been pet theories about what causes heart attacks, so much so that what might almost be termed ideologies have arisen and controversy has raged.

A platform discussion on The Heart Attack, Risk Factors, Realities or Ideologics? formed part of a recent therapy congress in Karlsruhe chaired by Professor Max Joseph Halhuber, director of Königshöhenried heart clinic.

The discussion was intended to clarify the situation, but as it happened it may well have left many doctors who attended even more confused than they were

For years smoking, high blood pressure, a poorly balanced diet, lack of exercise and so-called psycho-social stress have been deemed responsible, in varying degrees and orders of importance, for the increase in heart attack cases.

They are all factors that could, in theory, be eliminated - if only, that is, we were capable of coping with ourselves and others. Thus the heart attack would seem to be a model complaint for elimination by means of preventive

Heidelberg physiologist Professor Hans Schaefer, a specialist in social medicine, outlined in Karlsruhe a provocative set of theories designed to wreak havoc with accepted views on the

It is far too early as yet to draw up a general theory of the heart attack, he claimed. So many inter-related factors are involved and too little is known about their inter-relationships.

Professor Halhuber, he felt, was taking the easy way out by referring to the WHO definition, which is that the heart attack is clearly characterised by pain and enzyme and electrocardiogram

Professor Hans Erhard Bock, who has held overall responsibility for the therapy congress for many years, seconded Professor Halhuber, however, by reiterating the classic tenet that the heart attack is due to a coronary occlusion or throm-

This classic theory has unfortunately fallen into slight disrepute inasmuch as it forms part of a controversial view held by a medical outsider, Stuttgart internal supporters.

Dr Kern and his somewhat fanatical associates draw a distinction between what they call a coronarogenic heart attack and a myocardiogenic heart attack.

The one is due to coronary failure, the other to a failure of the heart muscle, which, or so the Kernites claim, calls for special treatment, particularly a course of strophanthin tablets.

Dr Kern's pseudo-scientific attacks on established theory have wrought much women should be prescribed as few havoc, but they ought not to be allowed drugs as possible, especially during the to result in their more conventional op- early stages of pregnancy.

ponents growing equally fanatical in ad-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

vancing their views. One established and surely undeniable fact is that a heart attack is due first and foremost to a discrepancy between supply and demand for oxygen, however

When certain sections of the heart muscle which must have a regular oxygen supply to keep up its punishing nonstop work suddenly get too little oxygen they to all intents and purposes asphyxiate.

Cardiac muscle cells in the area in question die, causing the attack. Depending on the extent and location of the attack, the functions of the heart as a whole may be seriously impaired.

Oxygen supply is not the sole criterion, however, as Professor Schaefer pointed out. There are a number of others, although their individual effect cannot as yet be ascertained.

There are, for instance, the electrolytes, which play a part in the metabolism of heart muscle cells. The first and foremost of these is calcium.

Then there is the way in which nerve stimuli are passed on to the coronaries, which is as yet a complete mystery. All that is known is that the coronary vessels contract when certain stimuli are passed through the vagues nerve by means of acetylcholin, the carrier sub-

Professor Schaefer is convinced that most coronary thromboses occur after the heart attack, not beforehand. Thus the classic theory explaining how heart attacks are caused must be abandoned or at least expanded, and not because it is wrong, but because it is too one-sided.

Professor Ebstein from Zürich, a Swiss specialist in social medicine, dealt with a number of assertions he termed either wrong or partly wrong. They related mainly to the role of dietary imbalance in causing either heart attacks or sclerosis.

It is wrong, he said, to maintain that the causes of arterial sclerosis are unknown, that hereditary factors rather than environmental influences play a crucial part in the causation of heart attacks and that dietary changes, especially in relation to fats, cannot reduce the risk

Professor Ebstein sought in great detail to back up his contention that arterial sclerosis, coronary thrombosis and the various risk factors are to a large extent causally connected.

This, he said, was why he is in favour of retaining the established term "risk factor" rather than replacing it with the concept "risk indicator."

Professor Schaefer, on the other hand, was only prepared to class as risk factors those which are measurable in the context of body and soul and can demonstrably be shown to lead to the complaint in question.

He felt it was important to draw a distinction between risk indicators and more tangible, measurable factors which can be taken as a sure sign that the patient is more likely to suffer from the complaint than might otherwise be the

Professor Schaefer referred in this contaxt to Swedish work on identical and unidentical twins which came to an interesting conclusion. Unidentical twins, it appears, stand the same risk of suffering a heart attack as anyone else, always assuming that risk factors were

The influence of classical risk factors is extremely slight where heart attacks among identical twins are concerned. This might seem to indicate that heart attacks are hereditary after all, despite what Professor Ebstein felt.

The Swedish research project certainly appears to prove that heart attacks can be personality-linked. Thus the risk of suffering from a heart attack would depend to some extent on the emotional make-up of the individual.

Heart attacks definitely do not come like a bolt out of the blue. There are definite hormone and other biochemical processes that occur simultaneously, consecutively, contrarily and whatever.

As yet they remain to be defined clearly, but a clear definition will prove possible sooner or later. Current lack of scientific clarity is no excuse for making do with conventional, hand-me-down, relatively simple theories to explain how heart attacks are caused.

Wilhelm Girstenbrey (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 1 September 1977) of 'cheer-up' pills for rising suicide rate

DIE WELT

L this summer and on average the has been one suicide every three to ters of an hour. In the letters they in left behind suicides have actually res red to the nonstop rain as one of them sons why they have decided to this

They also refer to poor employma prospects, to poor prospects of no peace and to the fact that the world general is bad as contributory factors

Suicides have certainly increased number of late, and Professor M.I. Bickel of Berne University attributed increase to the misuse of medicinate are intended to forestall suicide.

"A healthy individual will not come suicide," Viennese suicide specialish fessor Erwin Ringel claim, and this is is widely shared.

Would-be suicides are invariable: psychic trouble of one kind or another The decision is usually taken in a sla depression.

There is now a whole range of atdepressive drugs. They work by cheeking people up. Professor Bickel has disco vered that most anti-depressives have two-phase effect.

They start by stepping up psycho-m torial drive, stimulating activity and the powers of decision. Then they cheer the patient up. So the patient may feel the urge to act before he feels less depres-

If the worst comes to the worst by may resolve to commit suicide. He e tainly has the means at his comme An overdose of the pills he has is taken may easily have the desired effet

Professor Bickel feels the problem! an urgent one because depression b increased by leaps and bounds in mad years. According to the latest WHO s tistics between three and five per a of world's population suffer from 1602 ring bouts of depression.

This figure has long been overtake Continued on page 14

Doctor blames misus ■ PUGWASH CONFERENCE

300 delegates attend this year's discussions in Munich

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

This year's Pugwash conference met in Munich. It is a group of scientists from more than thirty countries who meet to raview problems arising from scientific The weather has been none too get progress and the development of this summer and on average the weapons of mass destruction. At Munich delegates agreed that disarmament alone will forestall the danger of a third world

> Sixty-five years ago," Philip Noel-Baker recalled, "I spent some time in the sun, listening to music and laughter, and in happy friendship with young Germans in Munich."

He went swimming in the Starnberger See, mountaineering near Kufstein and felt happy in the years leading up to the First World War.

Nowadays Lord Noel-Baker, 88, who was awarded the Nobel peace prize in 1959, is more sceptical of an era that was followed by two successive World

More than 300 delegates at this year's Pugwash conference in Munich gave him a standing ovation, but his personal recollections eloquently demonstrated how ineffective good will alone is in bringing about international disarma-

Lord Noel-Baker described with a note of resignation how he had been associated with the drafting of disarmament treaties in the aftermath of the First World War.

When every final detail had been settled one solitary superpower boycotted the agreement. It happened to be his own country, Britain, which was more influential in those days.

"It was strategic nonsense, as we all pointed out at the time," Lord Noel-Baker recalled. He appealed to the Great Powers to show common sense now at least, in 1977. "Disband troops and destroy weapons of an offensive nature that serve purposes of aggression."

Such hopes, which have proved ineffective on more than one occasion in history, were the keynote of the first Pugwash public debate, whereas delegates observed strict silence about what was discussed in working parties.

They were well advised to do so, or so critics from their own ranks claimed who no longer feel able to hide their dissatisfaction with the current lack of influence of a scientific pressure group that used to be an effective force for

This country's Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker likewise felt "completely disillusioned" with the Munich Pugwash conference, held exactly twenty years after the first conference in Pugwash. Nova Scotia.

Scientists do indeed seem increasingly dissatisfied with what Pugwash has to show for itself these days. Weizsäcker may feel that governments mainly ap-

preciate these gatherings of "eggheads" because they occasionally come up with ingenious solutions to specific problems, but Dr Balevski, a Bulgarian delegate, is significantly more self-critical.

Balevski reckons science has much to answer for in having provided the powers that be with the nuclear button which can end life on Earth as we know it at one fell swoop.

We scientists will one day have a most uneasy conscience," he said. Balevski is convinced that science is chiefly responsible for the future of Mankind. Basically anxiety is the guiding prin-

ciple. "Were it not for anxiety, Mankind would be unable to survive," he claimed, but what a worry for everyone to realise that a nuclear holocaust would leave no one unscathed."

Weizsäcker, on the other hand, is convinced the Third World War would long since have been waged were it not for the deterrent effect of the nuclear counterstrike option, which he termed one of the most ingenious stratagems scientists ever invented."

In today's deterrent balance numerical considerations still have a major role to play, but the qualitative arms race, the race to develop ever more ingenious weapons of mass destruction, is more dangerous by far, Professor von Weizsäcker affirmed.

"Lasting disarmament is based on technical equipment which is swiftly ren-

dered obslolete," he pointed out, adding that in his opinion "the Third World War will begin on the very day the side that starts it is technically in a position

Thus a number of delegates talked in terms of disarmament and were obviously trying to salve their own uneasy consciences. Alexander Markov, head of the Soviet delegation, sounded a warning note about the neutron trigger sparking

off nuclear warfare. Third World delegates, on the other hand, felt concern about entirely different problems. "Peace," said Egyptian delegate Abdel Rahman, "has been mentioned a hundred times; justice not

He pointed out that security is very much a matter of justice and fair play. Talk of world peace means no more than that a nuclear holocaust is virtually impossible. A Soviet delegate agreed inasmuch as no one could hope to emerge as the victor of a nuclear war.

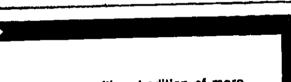
Pugwash delegates from the socialist countries may have been very much in favour of disarmament, but they went out of their way to avoid public mention of human rights.

Officially no mention was made of petitions on behalf of a former Pugwash delegate who is currently in prison in the Soviet Union. Petitions were circulated unofficially.

"There can be no peace without plain speaking," Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker commented with the East bloc leaders in mind, but he too took good care not to be too outspoken.

He made do with expressing satisfaction that mention had at least been made of the human rights issue.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 August 1977)



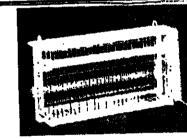
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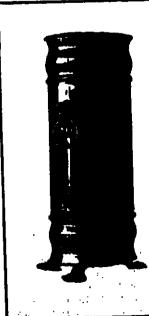
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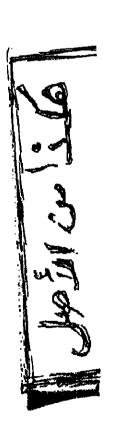


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Thalidomide lessons have still not been learnt, warns doctor

Frankfurter Neue Presse

years after thalidomide the Dlessons have still not been learnt, claims Frankfurt paediatrician Professor Otto Hoevels.

Opening a refresher course for pharmacists at Travemunde on 29 August Professor Hoevels noted that drug consumption during the first six months of pregnancy has quadrupled over the past ten years.

Yet since the thalidomide affair it has been generally agreed that pregnant

Towards the end of pregnancy too, he added, drug consumption in 1971 was three times higher than it had been in 1961. In his view too little is known about organic processes that take place by a pregnant woman at positively no risk to the unborn child.

Medical science does not even know, for instance, how the unborn child disposes of medicine or indeed the role

played in this process by the placenta. Miscarriages may result, the professor pointed out. So may deformities, growth mpediments or disturbed adjustment to life outside the womb.

As for medicine taken during childbirth, it may endanger the baby's chances of survival, Professor Hoevels claims. The extent of damage done

particular drug was taken at what stag of pregnancy, but also on whether metabolic effect impairs the child's de velopment. The failure to learn the lessons thalidomide is not the only disgrace, to

depends not only on how much of

which the professor chose to rela.

Another is the incidence of death of poisoning among children. It is, he said, "a disgraceful indicated lack of readiness on the part of 180

lessons from the course of events," Every year between fifteen and thing thousand children in this country quire medical attention after swallowing poison of one kind or another. For be tween 200 and 300 of them medical sistance comes too late.

ple in our civilisation to learn obvion

Half take medicines, half take hope hold substances such as detergents. main reason why such tragedies occur the parents are careless in handling in substances.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 August 1918

OUR WORLD

Hidden water everywhere, but Carl Arens knows how to find it



When Carl Arens, 62, from Attendom, a village in the Sauerland region of Westphalia, goes for a walk he occasionally jerks as though he had collided with an electric fence or trodden on a live wire.

· Arens himself is unperturbed. He has known the feeling since childhood. But it is not rheumatism, it is water. Carl Arens is a water diviner.

Were Arens, with his gentle expression and pale blue eyes, to try to explain the phenomenon to a hydrogeologist the scientist would probably shake his head in disbelief. There is nothing more un-

But the locals are used to seeing Carl Arens out and about with a forked hazel twig or a pendulum. "The old man is out divining again," they say to themselves, giving the matter no further

Most people know what a water diviner is and does, even if they have never seen one in action. Carl Arens' only concession to modern technology is that he now uses forked rods of metal because the twigs break too easily.

His is an age-old craft, but Arens is not given to mumbo-jumbo. What is more, he delivers the goods, as he has demonstrated on nearly eighty occasions over the years. His latest find was for a water board in the Ruhr.

Holes were bored at the points he indicated - and up came the water, in some cases at a rate of 54,000 litres an hour, from a depth of between eighty and a hundred metres (262-328ft).

Carl Arens is particularly proud of this achievement. It is his most successful find ever and, for the time being at least, a fitting climax to his career.

It all began when he was a boy. Water was running short at the family home in Attendom. The pump in the yard brought up less and less water from an

Arens' father consulted a monk he knew to be a water diviner. The monk pulled a forked hazel twig out of his vestments, walked round the family's land and did indeed find another well.

Having done so he threw away the twig. Carl, who had watched the procedure from a distance, surreptitiously retrieved the forked twig and tried his luck, only to discover that the twig

From then on young Carl was regular- by events, certainly in the industrialised, Iv consulted by local people before they. sank a fresh well. So he decided to lin factory revealed not long ago that combine business with pleasure, served 43.5 per cent of the staff suffer from his apprenticeship as a toolmaker and manufactured pumps he sold to clients for whom he located water.

He still does, and the family firm has a payroll of seventeen, including Carl Arens' two sons, who unfortunately have not inherited their father's talent as a water diviner.

During the war other members of his. unit soon learnt what it was like to have its milder form people just feel moody, a water diviner in their midst. While and occasionally, or indeed frequently, they shouldered a rifle at the very least, take a gloomy view of the world. he saw active service armed with no more than a forked twig and a pendu- it recurs frequently and for no apparent.

He really made a name for himself in Men and women 1940 and 1942 when he went divining who have tried to not far from home on the recommendation of a nature healer and discovered veins of heavy metal at a depth of 6,000 metres (20.000ft)

The deposits were so powerful that they nearly knocked him over. The Armaments Ministry rushed a rig to the spot and Carl Arens soon turned out to have located uranium deposits.

When the war was over Carl Arens returned to more peaceful, civilian pursuits. But he had made a name for himself as far afield as Cologne and was frequently consulted by housebuilders.

They were more than happy to know where to sink a well if need by but their main worry was that the house might turn out to be perched on top of a subterranean river or lake, with unforeseen

What they wanted, for the most part, was for Carl Arens to divine the course. direction and size of subterranean water resources so that they knew just where they stood, as it were.

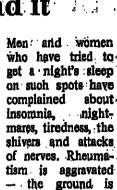
This fear of underground water courses as a health hazard is not such an old wives' tale as you might imagine. Scientists have proved that radiation emanating from the bowels of the Earth is interrupted and diverted by subterranean water courses, with the result that radiation can prove particularly powerful at such points.

You can even see the repercussions of these "geopathogenic" zones on Mother Nature. Tree trunks are full of irregularities which are, in fact, cancer turnours or trunks are twisted and crippled.

At points where these phenomena are observed electrical radiation potential of the kind noted by Sir Michael Faraday in 1831 is to be found.

Animals too are ill at ease on top of an underground water course. Dairy cows were found to give poorer yields in new stables. After a further move their output returned to normal. They had been standing on top of a subterranean

People too are susceptible to the influence, with doctors diagnosing blood changes, disturbances of the central nervous system, cardiac upsets and an above-average tendency to contract tu-



colder, the air dam-

per. Cold, damp air

rises, chills the sur-

face of the skin and

upsets the circula-

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Carl Arens recalls the story of a sixtyodd-year-old lady from Delibrück, Cologne, whose doctors were, therapeutically speaking, at their wits' end. Radiation, they felt, was the only remaining explacated - and struck water! nation of her complaint.

A Cologne doctor eventually consulted the Attendorn water diviner. Arens reckons the divining fork responded powerfully the moment he set foot in the

Drilling revealed a strong flow of water beneath the bedroom floor at a depth of only 2.30 metres (7ft 6in). The water was diverted, the woman recover-

Carl Arens claims to divine water at depths of up to 400 metres (1,300ft) and to help his clients to save money. He once located water for a Lüdenscheid firm that saves the company roughly 100,000 deutschmarks a year.

This was the annual water rate the firm had previously paid. The water bill is now zero, the only extra cost that of the electric power for the water pumps supplied, as it happens, by Carl Arens.

Water divining is hard work. It has always been a strain on Arens, who suffered a heart attack three years ago. His doctor told him to give up divining for . his health's sake (but asked him to do one last job for his medical practitioner before calling it a day).

Carl Arens smiled at this advice and has chosen to disregard it. He still has a divining rod at the ready should the need arise, although his wife Erna frequently tells him to throw it away. A and private individuals. Arens can understand people poking

ceit. There have been people for the he has gone divining, only to be a packing as an old fool. Yet then drilled holes at the points he had

accepted cash payment.

Even so, it tickles his fancy to imine that he might long since have be a dollar millionaire if he had chosen use his powers in the desert.

But he now feel he is too old to the up his craft in warmer climes, Besiden would probably ruin his health. As it i he is so sensitive to bad weather that can sense a storm brewing hours before hand. His blood pressure plummets a he feels distinctly nervous.

Arens feels, moreover, that he stills work to do in this country. He mis pates serious water shortages in the year ahead and, to judge by the proble that are already arising, his forces seem alarmingly accurate.

ners' association. Arens is a great 100 rer of Fir Tembrok's. "When he lected the geologists they stay glued to the -seats, " Arens says.

Ridicule leaves him unruffled 1 'em laugh," he says. "When they at! their wits' end they all consult me some er or later." His clients range in breweries and water boards to companie



If he had taken a fee every time divined water Carl Arens would probe be a rich man by now. But he has according

He advises sceptics to have a wid with a Koblenz monk who is a fello diviner and a member of the water de

Barbara aus der Wiesch! Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 3 September iffi

Suicide rate

fun at him. What he cannot stand is de-

countries. A survey conducted in a Berapparent reason."

Continued from page 12

Of the total population of midtown: Manhattan, the intellectual centre of New York, no fewer than 23.6 per cent were recently found to be depressive.

Depression, experts agree, is a typically paradoxial reaction to affluence and a surfeit of everything. When it occurs in

Moodiness becomes depression when reason or when the reason stated bears

no logical relationship to the patient's victims of depression are treated by Depression is nowadays regarded as a

psychic disorder that can have catastrophic repercussions. Professor Helmchen. head of the psychiatric clinic at the Freeo! University, West Berlin, reports that one forestalling suicide bids at least. person in six who suffers from depression to an extent requiring treatment dies by his or her own hand.

A characteristic feature of chronic de-pression is that it is endogenous, octifring unpredictably and for no apparent reason. Women who live on their own probably suffer most frequently from bouts of depression, but old age pensio

ners in general, and intellectuals. likewise frequent sufferers. Numbers can only be estimated a as psychiatrists repeatedly lament, i a position to appreciate the seno

of the complaint. The right treatment is another for Specialists each have their own me of dealing with depressive patients

Professor Bicket has tone ima suggestion to make from his res work. Anti-depressive drugs, he ought to be packaged in smaller and prescribed in quantities insuff to permit a potential suicide from cessfully taking an overdose.



Amateur athletics World Cup may become a regular event

L was premiered at Rheinstadion. Dusseldorf, from 2 to 4 September, and despite many organisational mishaps and opsets a crowd which grew from one day to the next evidently felt it was given value for money.

Will the World Cup be held on a regular basis? People wondered at Düssel-dorf, but an answer is not so easily given. If, for instance, amateur athletics world championships are held, starting n 1983, the prospect of further World Cup contests will be good.

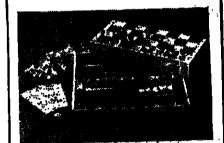
The World Cup has been a substitute for and may prove a precursor of regular world championships, in which case there might be a regular annual routine. with the Olympic Games, continental championships, world championships and the World Cup in successive sea-

The pace of life grows more and more hectic, training schedules grow increasingly punishing and it is asking a great deal of amateur athletes to expect them to wait four years from one Olympics to the next for a chance to crown their cateers with representative international

Of the four competitions envisaged, the World Cup is the only one that is primarily a team event, so let us take a ook at the Düsseldorf results.

In the men's events the GDR came first with 127 points, followed by the

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The amateur athletics World Culp. United States with 120, this country with 112 and the rest of Europe with

> America, Africa, Oceania and Asia followed at a respectful distance, so it looked as though national teams were. superior to their continental counterparts. They are obviously easier to moti-Yet in the women's events the rest of

> Europe came from behind in a thrilling finish to show the GDR girls a clean pair of heels.. Which would seem to be an exception to the rule. But the explanation is easily found.

The rest of Europe joined forces with a clear objective, that of beating the oddson favourites GDR

There had been ample talk of the GDR beating the rest of the world and suchlike, and the rest of Europe really need to join forces to stand any chance, of beating the GDR's women athletes these days.

The rest of Europe took up the challenge, with the result that the GDR girls won only five of the fourteen events as against eight at Montreal.

The United States was most unlucky only to come second-best at Düsseldorf With 35 seconds to go to overall victory Maxie Parks, running the last leg of the 4 x 400 metres relay, pulled a hamstring und had to retire.

The GDR won the World Cup as a result, and even this country stole a march on the opposition, winning the relay and an extra nine team points to outpoint the rest of Europe by 112 points to 111.

At all events the United States lost. whether unluckily or not, to the GDR, and this mishap is sure to trigger an impassioned debate on the other side of the Atlantic. Uncle Sam will have no intention of being trounced again by what, in comparison, is a pipsqueak GDR.

Philosophising about luck and bad luck is scant consolation for the rest of America, Africa, Oceania and Asia, however. As also-rans they could be excused for wallowing in resignation.

Yet Herb McKinley of Jamaica, former Olympic gold, medallist and Rest of America team official, surprisingly,

claimed that team spirit, friendship and fair play in his team were outstanding.

The World Cup, he reckoned, was wonderful. Yet the team representing the rest of America were a mixed bag, including athletes from countries as far apart politically as Canada, Cuba and

Third World athletes may have seen much of the action from behind the rest of the field, but they too had their triumphs. Perhaps the happiest victor, excepting maybe Irena Szewinska, the 31-year-old grand dame of Polish track athletics, was Miruts Yifter, the diminutive Ethiopian long-distance runner.

He won both the 5,000 and 10,000 metres finishing both events with a burst of speed that was a sight for sore eyes. There can be little doubt that he and his fellow-athletes from East Africa will sonn be setting entirely new standards in the long-distance disciplines.

The World Cup may have been primarily a team event but individual performances undeniably stood out. The US sprint relay team set up a new world re-

Miruts Yifter in the 5.000 metres. Edi Moses in the 400 metres hurdles and Irena Szewinska in the 500 metres narrowly failed to follow suit.

In the men's 800 metres the contest between Alberto Juantorena of Cuba and Mike Boit of Kenya proved a real thriller, while high-jumpers Rosemarie Ackermann and Rolf Bellschmidt and pole-vaulter Mike Tully similarly just ailed to scale new world record heights.

Robert Hartmann

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 6 September 1977)

Sprinter Annegret Richter wants Wolfgang Thiele as her trainer

he Amateur Athletics Association will not bow to blackmail," AAA president Professor August Kirsch announced at a World Cup reception in Düsseldorf.

This comment was in response to 1 September press reports that Olympic 100 metres gold medallist Annegret Richter may consider postponing retirement until the end of next season, which is a European championships

But she will only consider doing so in cermin circumstances." And this is what prompted an ashen-faced response from athletics officials to news that might otherwise have cheered them. In a nutshell, the Dortmund girl is

only prepared to carry on for a further season provided coach Wolfgang Thiele, who currently trains the men sprinters. is allowed to coach the women too. Thiele, who has just qualified as an

athletics instructor at the Cologne sports academy, is the man to whom Annegret Richter reckons to owe her Olympic

She stated her terms during the finals of the European Cup in Helsinki, telling officials lise Bechtold and Otto Klappert. Annegret feels she must have Wolfgang Thiele as her (and her teammates') trainer. "If he is given the job I shall carry on

(Photo: Wilfried Witters)

The 10,000 metres event at Düsseldorf

for a further duel with Marlies Oelsner of the GDR, who holds the 100 metres world record of 10.88 seconds. Annegret Richter feels humiliated that Marlies Oelsner benefited from ideal conditions to become the first woman in

the world to run the 100 metres in under eleven seconds. "Annegret," trainer Thiele noted in Düsseldorf, "is keen to prove that she is

running for one more season," she says,

convinced that only he can motivate her

better than Marlies Oelsner." As yet AAA officials are most reluctant to meet her terms. They feel obliged, "in the circumstances," to back the

ed, "in the circumstances," to cack the current linings. Joghen Spilker, even though his is agreed not by have met with much success this settion.

Their decision wills doubtless depend to some extent on the pressure of public opinion. The officials are unlikely to announce their decision before October. In the meantime Annegret Richter.

Annegret is not exactly implifing her self popular, observers commented.

Jupp Müller

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 September 1977)



